The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

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The Daily Commercial.

OUT TO SEA.

I.

The wind is blowing east,
And the waves are running free;
Let's hoist the sail at once,
And stand out to sea.
(You and me!)
I am growing more and more
A-weary of the shore;
It was never so before—
Out to sea!

II.

The wind is blowing east—
How it swells the straining sail!
A little further out,
We shall have a jolly gale!
(Cling to me!)
The waves are running high,
And the gulls—how they fly!
We shall only see the sky
Out to sea!

III.

The wind is blowing east,
From the dark and bloody shore,
Where flash a million swords,
And the dreadful cannon roar!
(Woe is me!)
There's a curse upon the land—
(Is that—blood on my hand?)
What *can* we do, but stand
Out to sea?

Wayside Jottings.

NUMBER III.

If we had no enemies within our own breasts, it would be an easy matter to guard against those without. If the heart can so often deceive the possessor, it is not unreasonable to suppose it will often attempt to deceive the world.

Some men are willing enough to slander their neighbors; but very unwilling to have their neighbors slander them.

The rich man and the poor may be equally popular;—the first because he can buy it, the other because by his goodness he deserves it.

Many a man gives currency to a falsehood because he does not know it is one, but simple because he is base enough to wish it was true.

Practice in rascality is different from many other kinds of practice, for it never makes a man perfect.

One of the worst faults a man can have is to think he has no faults.

It takes a wise and good man to keep his friends without abusing them; but it takes a cunning as well as a had man to abuse them and then keep them.

A few people travel because they want to see the world; but the greater number travel because they want the world to see them.

When a fine taste becomes too expensive, it is no longer a fine taste, but a fault.

Some self-conceited minds have flown so high in their own estimation as to be unable to find any longer a place to roost.

There are some vulgar rich people, who, if they had the fortune of Stephen Girard it would not be sufficient to hide their vulgarity.

The world is full of bad men, and bad men are always full of the world.

There are many men who never show any humanity to others, for the startling reason that they have no humanity to show.

Talk as much about yourself as you please; but do it to yourself, and not before the public.

There are two kinds of men much admired by women, the men who please them by buying everything they want, and the men who want to say everything to please them.

Scandal, is an exquisitely dainty dish, relished by the prattling of both sexes, when the material has not been furnished by their own households.

Carnal men look upon death as a change from light to darkness, while saintly minds regard it as a change from darkness to light.

If you make more money than you need, remember the solemn fact that there are a great many persons in need of money.

A smiling face is only pretty when the face has something in it, and the smile means something. A vacant smile charms not the soul of the man who bestows it, nor the man on whom it is bestowed.

There are many persons willing enough to praise the preacher's eloquence, but not in the least disposed to praise the preacher's God.

If you should happen to find a man in the world you like as much as yourself, do not tell him so for he will not believe it.

If any one tells you he is not fond of flattery, wonder for a moment if it is not self-flattery in him to say so.

Some men work hard and achieve but little; others work but little yet achieve a great deal. The first men have no alternative but to turn around to the world; while the others are cunning enough to get the world to turn around to them.

J. K. H.

Science.

The following is the method of operation of "Bonelli's typographical telegraph:" The message is set up in ordinary type at the office by compositors. It is then placed in a small carriage on a miniature tram-way. Set in motion by electricity, this carriage passes under a small comb which communicates the inequalities of the surface of the type to a similar comb at the other end of the wire many hundred miles distant. This latter comb, passing over a strip of prepared paper, leaves an exact facsimile of the type originally set up. The strip of paper is then dipped in water, dried, inclosed in an envelop, and sent to its destination. A message of twenty-five words can be set up in type, sent to any distance, and printed in permanent ink on its arrival in a minute and a half, for thirteen cents.

Mr. Joseph Whitworth, the eminent English inventor, well known in connection with the rifled gun which bears his name, has devised a contrivance by which the variation of a millionth of an inch can be detected.

The following is suggested as an infallible method of detecting dangerous lamp oils: Take two teacupfuls of boiling water and one of cold, mix together in a small basin, then cut a cupful of the mixture, and pour in its place a teaspoonful of the oil to be tested. Apply a blaze, and the dangerous oil, or those capable of igniting below 130°, will take fire. Others will not ignite.

Physiologists have recently discovered that Bacteria (a kind of microscopic animalcules) are found in the blood of individuals who have died of typhoid fever. Investigations made by M. Tigri, Professor of Anatomy at Sienna, indicate that they are confined to the blood in the pulmonary veins and in the left cavities of the heart.

The possibility of procuring a substitute for ebony and ivory has become an important question, now these materials command such extravagant prices. M. Ghoulston Ghislain has brought before the French Academy a substance which he asserts answers this purpose completely. He produced it by the following method: Take 60 per cent. of the powder of marine plants, 15 per cent. of glue, and an equal quantity of coal tar; boil till thoroughly mixed; dry in an oven at a temperature of 300deg. Fah. till it becomes plastic. The compound will assume the apperance of ivory by heating it in an aqueous solution of caustic potash, and letting it macarate for several hours in dilute sulphuric acid; after which suqject it to the action of chlorine or chloride of lime, repeating the operation till it becomes perfectly white. It may be coated with a metallic by galvanism, previously covered with plumbago.

In the alluvial basin of the river La Plata, S. A., have recently been discovered a quantity of fossil bones, many of which have been deposited in the Museum of Buenos Ayres, among these are the thigh bones of the Megatherium, of a much larger size than ever seen before; large horses' heads with curved teeth; and, above all, a whole skeleton of the Glyptodon, a gigantic animal of the order Edentata, that is, having no teeth in the front of the jaws. This Glyptodon is nearly nine feet long by five feet in height.

The effect of the various methods of ocean travel upon the health of passengers has recently attracted attention. Paddle-steamers are found to be superior to screws, as it regards oscillation; but the atmosphere in screw-steamers is rather better, the engine being apart from the rest of the vessel. Nautical diseases have in a great measure lost their virulence, on account of the short time in which passages in steam vessels are effected. The frequent renewal of air caused by steam is found to be, to a certain extent, a preservative against maladies peculiar to hot climates.

A new system of locomotives has been invented in France, so constructed as to surmount considerable deslivities, and to describe curves of a small radius. These engines have four cylinders and six axles, divided into two groups of three each, moved by the pistons of opposite cylinders. The wheels are so small that the fire place of the boiler extends beyond them, so that the fire requires an unusually large surface. To facilitate the describing of small curves, a little play is left between the flanges of the wheels which keep the train between the rails, and the axles have some play in their sockets.

In Nevada artesian wells are bored *horizontally* into the mountain sides instead of perpendicularly into the ground.

AT Philadelphia, some days since, a man sold some property for $60,000, agreeing to execute a good deed for simple. The deed stamps past him, and the question as to which party should pay for them was tried before Judge Sherwood, who decided that the purchaser must pay.

Our War Policy from a Confederate Stand Point.

The Southern papers are filled with speculations in regard to the military operations of the North. The Richmond *Examiner*, March 12, characterizes our movements as "small, nervous, sudden, and spasmodic." It adds:

"Sherman's immense expedition for the conquest of Mississippi and Alabama has disastrously collapsed before Forrest's handful of Confederate horsemen; and the next thing we hear of it is that the troops destined for Mobile and Montgomery are steaming way up the river to try their luck somewhere else—possibly to reinforce Meade; possibly to be shipped to Fortress Monroe, and essay another campaign on the peninsula or the southside. * * *

When Grant told his men lately that most of Johnston's army was gone from their front, and that there was nothing to prevent them from proceeding to Atlanta, and so overrunning Georgia, taking Charleston and Richmond in the rear, the unsuspecting men set boldly forward, expecting surely to plunder the barns and meathouses of North Georgia; but behold, at Tunnel Hill they found some pestilent 'rebels' actually standing still and offering battle. It was not in their programme, nor did it accord with their inclinations: and scarcely tarrying long enough to ascertain whether it was a serious opposition or not, they thought it best to go back to their intrenchments on the Chickamauga. So, also, the army of Florida was shamefully cheated into a still more perilous advance by the representation that there would be nobody to dispute it; the gallant fellows were to have nothing to do but to drive away the cattle and destroy the corn, and so cut off that source of supply from the scanty commissariat of the Confederates. How were they to know that Lieutenant General Hardee, with twenty-five thousand men, would meet them full in front, and charge and cut and stab in that savage kind of way? They are not very sure, indeed, whether it was Hardee, with twenty-five thousand, or Lee with fifty thousand; they did not stay to identify, or to count with any closeness or precision. One thing they are sure of—that they were sold, over twenty hundred of them slaughtered or wounded, and all, as it now turns out, to gain three votes for Lincoln in the coming Presidential campaign.

In fact, the whole war at present has itself become a Presidential campaign. The proclamation that a "rebel" State may come in whenever one-tenth of the inhabitants undertake to govern the other nine-tenths is regarded as a trump card for Lincoln. And this was the grand design of that mighty advance of Sherman upon Mississippi and Alabama. He was to occupy so much of the country that one-tenth part of the people of those States might be encouraged (or compelled, it mattered not which) to pretend that they were erecting a new State within the enemy's lines, and so turn the flank of Chase and checkmate Fremont. Grant also was to plant and cultivate a "free" State of Georgia, with its capital in Atlanta, and leaving Milledgeville out in the cold, was to furnish Presidential electors for Georgia in the grand, real campaign of the war.

Everywhere else around our borders the wavering and shifting proceeding of the enemy partake of this wire-pulling, log-rolling character. It is not, perhaps, so much that the rogues want seriously to hurt us; this is only their method of stumping the South. Seeing that we will not act as rational beings, and give up our rebellious pranks in good time for the usual election of Presidential electors, this is merely a mode they have adopted of getting hold of ten men in every hundred of us, who will take in hand to govern the other ninety for their own good; and organizing States behind Yankee bayonets, vote for Lincoln and save us all. It is altogether in mercy and loving kindness they are coming in now, to see whether their be, preadventure, ten just men whose pious "loyalty" may possibly save the rest. They had not expected such obstinate resistance to their beneficent design, now in this last stage of the "rebellion." Pickett spoils their game in North Carolina, Polk and Forrest in the Southwest, Johnston in Georgia, Finnegan in Florida, and as for South Carolina, that most impracticable little State, there seems no hope of it at all; though indeed, it is a wonder they have not formed a "loyal" State there with runaway negroes on the sea islands. The Presidential campaign in the South is, so far, a failure.

But although this may be the present theory of the war in the mind of that absurd nation with which we have to do, we must take a somewhat different view of it. The Confederates cannot much longer afford to have their country made the theatre of this species of Presidential electioneering. If we have not yet been able to convince our enemies that their politics and their platforms are nothing to us henceforth and forever, it is clear that something more remains to be done. According to the present system, they may carry on this war to an indefinite or infinite length. They are suffering but little; it is not their lands that are wasted, nor their houses that are robbed and burned down, nor their women and children that are cursed, and hullied, and starved, and turned out homeless and naked on the world. With their vast resources in men and money it costs them little or nothing to hover around our borders and watch for some weak, undefended point, where they may dash in and burn a province or sack a city. The plunder and ravage they commit, if it do not altogether pay its own expenses, yet suffices, being duly magnified and exaggerated by their own press, to keep up the value of their paper money and defer the collapse of their finances. To them this kind of war is cheaper, on the whole, than peace; for peace with us would be sudden and signal ruin to them, both financially and politically. There can be no end of the war on these terms. Yet there is an absolute necessity, and clear moral duty upon us, in justice to the suffering and heroic Confederate people, to put an end to it. Things cannot thus go on forever, and some remedy there must be. According to the present system it is clear that our enemies believe us still to be playing at President making. They do not yet understand that we are resolute to be rid of them forever, and determined rather to die than live with them in the same political community again. To some persons, earnestly pondering this matter, there seems one way and no other—it is to take no more prisoners, and, as a necessary corollary, to admit of no surrenders on our part. Stupid and absurd as our enemies are, they will at length understand that this is no mere game of President making when they find that the penalty of failing into our hands is death: when they perceive that our soldiers go into the field each man with his life in his hand, meaning to conquer or to die.

Message of the Governor of Georgia.

Governor Brown's message was read to the Legislature March 10. He recommends a vigorous State policy on the questions of relief to soldier's families, cotton planting, illegal distillation, impressments of provisions, removal of slaves and desertion from the army. The following is a synopsis of his remarks on general subjects:

He commences by saying that the late action of Congress has shaken the confidence of the people in their justice or competency. In our financial affairs the compulsory funding of seven hundred millions in forty days, at a less rate of interest than that pledged on full notes, resembles repudiation and bad faith. The discussion of important measures in secret sessions is declared a blighting curse, convenient for canvassing what will not bear the light. He declares the new military bill unconstitutional, and says the conscription of citizens will not fill the army, but they will stay at home on details, thus depriving the State of her active militia, and placing civil rights subordinate to the military power. The suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, under pretended necessity, confers upon the President powers denied by the constitution, which limited the power of Congress to suspend the action of the writ only in an implied and limited way by expressed declarations in favor of personal liberty. The Congress cannot confer judicial powers upon the Executive, and that warrants issued by the President are plain violations of the constitution, and if this act is acquiesced in the President may imprison whom he chooses—being only necessary to allege treasonable efforts—and no court dare investigate the case. The Legislature is earnestly recommended to take prompt action to stamp the act with the seal of their indignant rebuke.

The Governor reviews the causes of the war, expresses his opinion as to who is responsible for it, and how peace should be sought, and occupies half the message in showing its unchristian character. The Northern Democrats and moderate Republicans he exonerates from causing it, and says the responsibility rests exclusively with the wicked Republicans, who denied the compact of the constitution, declared an anti-slavery Bible and an anti-slavery God. When these men obtained possession of the Federal Government the South was compelled, in self-defence, to sever the compact of sovereign States, which wicked men promised to restore by the paradox—force. Under this pretense habeas corpus was trampled under foot, the ballot box overawed—armies raised to hold the North and subject the South. A change of administration in the North must come before we have peace. Revolution defends the right of State Government. Self-government did not provoke war, and an amicable adjustment has been refused.

Lincoln has declared that Georgia and other States are in rebellion to the Federal Government, the creature of the States, which they could destroy as well as create. In authorizing war he did not seek to restore the Union under the Constitution as it was, by confining the government to a sphere of limited powers. They have taken one hundred thousand men, from which cost half a million of whites, four thousand million of dollars, and now seek to repudiate self-government—subjugate Southern people and confiscate their property. The statement of Lincoln, that we offer no terms of adjustment, is made as artful pretext that it is impossible to say when the war will terminate, but that negotiation, not the sword, will finally terminate it. We should keep before the Northern people the idea that we are ready to negotiate when they are ready and will recognize our right to self-government and the sovereignty of the States. After each victory our government should make a distinct offer of peace on these terms, and should the course of any State be doubted, on these terms, let the armed force be withdrawn and the ballot box decide. If this is refused even a dozen times, renew it, and keep before the North and the world that our ability to defend ourselves for many years has been proved. Should Lincoln boast of his numerical superiority, let him be reminded of the reply of the King of Israel to Benhadad—"Let not him that girdeth on the harness boast himself as he that putteth it off."

A YANKEE ice-merchant in Waltham, Mass., the other day devised a novel method of getting his ice to his warehouse in an expensive fashion. He sent down the river an "ice-raft," one acre in extent, eighteen inches thick, and weighing sixteen hundred tons, with two horses upon it, busily at work "grooving," a horse and buggy, and the national flag thrown to the breeze.

General Butler Defines the Oath of Allegiance.

Mary S. Graves, of Locustville, Accomac Co., Va., has addressed Gen. Butler, a letter stating that her school had been closed since Christmas, because she could not conscientiously take the oath required of her; but having heard that one of the General's officers explained the oath as meaning simply that she *consent* to the acts of the United States Government, and pledge *passive obedience* to the same, she takes the liberty of asking if the General so construed the oath. His reply is characteristic, and completely dispels all nice distinctions. The Gen. remarks: "The oath of allegiance means fealty, pledge of faith to, love, affection, and reverence for, the Government, all comprised in the word patriotism, in its highest and truest sense, which every true American feels for his or her Government.

You say, "I cannot understand how a woman can support, protect and defend the Union; except by speaking or writing in favor of the present war, which I could never do, because my sympathies are with the South."

The last phrase, madam, shows why you cannot understand "how a woman can support, protect and defend the Union."

Were you loyal at heart you would at once understand. The Southern women who are rebels understand well "how to support, protect and defend" the Confederacy, "without either speaking or writing." Some of them act as spies, some smuggle quinine in their underclothes, some smuggle information through the lines, in their dresses, some tend sick soldiers for the Confederacy, some get up subscriptions for rebel gunboats.

Perhaps it may all be comprised in the phrase, "Where there is a will there is a way."

Now, then, you could "support, protect, and defend the Union," by teaching the scholars of your school to love and reverence the Government, to be proud of their country, to glory in its flag, and to be true to its Constitution. But, as you don't understand that yourself, you can't teach it to them, and, therefore, I am glad to learn from your letter that your school has been closed since Christmas, and with my consent, until you change your sentiments and are a loyal woman in heart, it never shall be opened.

"I would advise you, madam, forthwith to go where your "sympathies" are. I am only doubtful whether it is not my duty to send you.

The Comity of Street Cars.

The following is on a subject on which we presume most of our readers have at times reflected:

"It is difficult to see with what propriety a person who pays the required fare for a seat in the car can be forced out of it against his will. It may be said, as we have frequently heard the conductors say, that a car is never full while any one is willing to go on and take the chances. But it is notorious that when a car is fully occupied, any gentleman must give up his seat if a supernumerary woman will crowd in. It is, in fact, the women, who, in conspiracy with the conductors, create all the trouble. If a man chooses to stop a full car and ride out on the platform, that is his own business, and he need not be quarrelled with for making himself miserable. He takes an outside seat, or rather stand, and does not inconvenience other people. But when a woman gets into a full car and passes inward, she puts every gentleman who has a seat in the unpleasant predicament of either resigning the place he has paid for and is entitled to hold, against all comers, or doing violence to his feelings by compelling a woman to stand while he sits.

"This is particularly trying or oppressive in this country, where every man, no matter what his circumstances or condition, is so constitutionally gallant, so prone by nature to be deferential and self-sacrificing toward the fair sex, that he would rather suffer any personal discomfort than be discourteous to a female.

"In this view of the matter, the fact of overcrowding the city passenger railway cars becomes more than a question of discomfort and wrong to the individual passengers. It rises to the dignity of a moral question. It becomes a question whether the railway companies shall persist in allowing any inconsiderate woman to get on a crowded car and drive every man out of his seat, or the men shall insist on their rights against such injustice, and thereby have that chivalric respect for the sex which proverbially distinguishes them, effectually worried and rooted out of their natures.

"But there is a way to prevent this depravation of American character, and at the same time protect the rights and convenience of those who travel on our city railways. Let the State Legislature, which originally chartered the roads, pass a law providing that no conductor of any car shall stop it for a passenger of either sex, when the car is full. This is done in Paris and London with respect to the omnibusses, and the law is found to operate with mutual advantage to the public and the corporations. When an omnibus has its complement of passengers, a card marked "full" is displayed. When there is a vacant seat, the blank side of the same card is turned. And if a conductor violates this regulation, he is instantly discharged. Why cannot a like law be adopted in this country?"

VAST ARMIES AND THEIR MOVEMENTS.—There have been vast armies and grand movements before these days. Here is a record of some of them:

Sennacherib (the Bible tells us,) lost, in a single night, 185,000 men, by the destroying angel.

The city of Thebes had a hundred gates, and could send out at each gate 10,000 fighting men and 200 chariots—in all, 1,000,000 men and 2,000 chariots.

The army of Trerah, King of Ethiopia, consisted of 1,000,000 men and 300 chariots of war.

Sesostris, King of Egypt, led against his enemies 600,000 men, 24,000 cavalry, and 27 scythe-armed chariots. 1491 before Christ.

Hamilcar went from Carthage and landed near Palermo. He had a fleet of 2,000 sh'ps and 3,000 small vessels, and a land force of 300,000 men. At the battle in which he was defeated, 159,000 were slain.

Ninus, the Assyrian King, about 2,200 years before Christ, led against the Bactrians his army, consisting of 1,700,000 foot, 200,000 horse, and 16,000 chariots armed with scythes.

Semiramis employed 2,000,000 men in building the mighty Babylon. She took 100,000 Indians prisoners at the Indus, and sank 1,000 boats.

A short time after the taking of Babylon, the forces of Cyrus consisted of 900,000 foot, 120,000 horse, and 2,000 chariots, armed with scythes.

An army of Cambyses, 50,000 strong, was buried up in the desert sands of Africa by a south wind.

When Xerxes arrived at Thermopylae, his land and sea forces amounted to 2,641,610, exclusive of servants, eunuchs, women, sutlers, etc., in all numbering 5,283,220. So say Herodotus, Plutarch and Isocrates.

The army of Artaxerxes before the battle of Cunaxa amounted to about 1,200,000.

Ten thousand horse and 100,000 foot fell on the fatal field of Issus.

When Jerusalem was taken by Titus, 1,100,000 perished in various ways.

The army of Tamerlane is said to have amounted to 1,600,000, and that of his antagonist, Bajaret, 1,400,000.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.—Louis Napoleon's present personal appearance is thus described in a late letter from Paris:—"The personal appearance of Napoleon III. would puzzle the most accurate observer of physiognomy. The face of the man with the iron mask is not more devoid of expression than is his. One may study it for hours without deriving the slightest satisfaction as to the Emperor's mental characteristics. Those fishy, rayless eye, the parchment-like cheeks, the stiff, pointed moustache, all suggest a sort of artificial face prepared for the occasion, while the real man, like the Venus of Apollo, lies hidden, and delivers short, oracular responses behind it. He is short in stature, though his body is full the average size. Hence he appears to greater advantage in a sitting posture. Of late years he has grown somewhat corpulent, like the first Napoleon and the other members of his family. His habits at the present day are said to be simple and regular, perhaps necessarily so, if the stories told of his early excesses be true. His appearance on horseback does great credit to his horsemanship, which is generally allowed to be the most skilful in Europe. He is very fond of horses, and has that thorough understanding of their nature which establishes a certain sympathy between that animal and his rider."

PARIS FASHIONS FOR MARCH.—The fashions for March are very much modified by the Siberian state of the temperature during the latter part of February. An exaggeration has been developed in the head-dress, which has become an absolute puzzle, composed of flowers, feathers, ribbons, velvet and precious stones. On account of the space taken up in this manner, polite husbands mount the box by the side of the coachman. The more permanent bonnet, however, it is officially announced, is to lose in the coming Spring all that the head-dress has gained.

The chapeaux are no longer to be high floral expositions, but almost flat over the forehead, close-fitting to the contour of the face, and small in proportion every way; thus returning to the style so long adopted in England, which often indicated in Paris the nationality of the British tourist contrasted with the Parisian belles, who now affect the black silk or velvet bonnet, ornamented with jet, *par preference*. Other colors, mostly in velvet, are admissible, but neutral shades are the most distingue.

A COURSE of public lectures, for the benefit of the wounded Poles, is being delivered in Paris with an immense effect, which gives to them the weight of imposing political demonstrations. The first lecture, on Dante, was attended by 3,000 people. Touching on Dante's hatred of the oppressor's of his country, the lecturer, Count Fouche Careil, uttered a fierce denunciation against the Russian tyranny in Poland in the Nineteenth Century, and declaring that Europe should not remain passive while such outrages were committed. Above all, France, as "the soldier of God" should, and he doubted not would, hasten to the relief of Poland. The wildest applause followed the utterance of these sentiments.

NO SEAT NO PAY.—The following has been introduced into the New York Legislature:

"No proprietor, conductor, driver, or person in charge of any passenger car, stage, omnibus or other public vehicle, in the city of New York, for the transportation of passengers thereon, shall ask or demand any fee, reward, or fare of any description for conveying a passenger, unless such passengers shall be provided with a good and sufficient seat in such vehicle."

Literary and other Varieties.

Our readers are of course familiar with the historic fact that during the Revolution a chain was stretched across the Hudson river, near West Point, to prevent the British from going up. It was constructed at the "Sterling Furnace," at the outlet of Sterling Pond, in the town of Monroe, in Orange County. The furnace was named from Lord Sterling, who was a member of the London company which established it. It was built in 1751; the forge was built the following year. After the original chain was broken by the English fleet, Timothy Pickering, (Secretary of War), was sent from Philadelphia by Washington, to investigate the cause and to arrange for its repair, (if possible), and if not, for the construction of a new one. Ascertaining that the old one was too weak for repair, he went to Sterling Furnace, and contracted with Peter Townsend, Esq., (the superintendent), for a new chain. The whole force of the works was at once put upon it. It was completed and delivered at New Windsor (whence it was taken to West Point in yawls) in six weeks from the date of the order. The fires of the furnace were kept up day and night during the time. It was made of bar iron, each link weighed, on an average, 143 pounds. The iron used was nearly equal quantities of Sterling and Long Mine ores; either one alone would have been less strong. Ten links of it were fastened together at the forge, and the chain afloat. The eleventh link was open, with holes for a bolt to unite the first of the next ten links. Each section composed one ox-team load. While the parts were being connected in the river, a wooden frame work kept the chain afloat. The whole was taken up in 1783, and a portion still remains at West Point.

A Belgian journal states the following singular fact:

There is a strange account of some experiments which have taken place in that town, to show the effect produced by music on petroleum oil lamps. They are at once extinguished by a certain note sounded on a brass instrument. During a quatuor, three or four lamps placed in different parts of the room went out simultaneously, and M. Duhem, professor at the Brussels Conservatoire of Music, extinguished eight lamps successively by the sound of a trumpet.

From an excellent English paper is the following:—"For some years past the beautiful lustrious material, called satin, has been banished from the list of fashionable fabrics, and with few exceptions has it been seen during a long period of time, either for out-door or for evening wear. In Paris, as we have frequently informed our readers, it has again found favor with the fair leaders of fashion, and for many months it has again been very popular. Now, the prejudice which has set in against it in this country is fast disappearing, and we see satins of the richest qualities, and the brilliant dyes, once more reinstated, and draping both old and young figures. So long has it been banished, that it reappears almost as a novelty, and many are rejoicing in its soft folds, and its superiority which, in this respect, it holds over *moire antique*, just as though it were something new—a fabric which had never before been heard of. It is the most dressy of all materials, and there is nothing which shows off lace with such advantage; but, although it is frequently worn during the day, we think it better adapted for evening *toilettes*."

Romance and Female Gallantry.

The war has furnished numerous cases of female gallantry and romantic adventure, but we do not remember one of more interest than the following. The particulars are given by Mrs. Dr. Walker, at Chattanooga:

Frances Hook's parents died when she was only three years old, and left her with a brother, in Chicago, Ill. Soon after the war commenced she and her brother enlisted in the Sixty-fifth Home Guards, Frances assuming the name of "Frank Miller." She served three months and was mustered out, without the slightest suspicion of her sex having arisen. She then enlisted in the 90th Illinois, and was taken prisoner in a battle near Chattanooga. She attempted to escape and was shot through the calf of one of her limbs, while said limbs were doing their duty in the attempt. The rebels searched her person for papers and discovered her sex. The rascals respected her as a woman, and gave her a separate room while in prison at Atlanta, Georgia.

During her captivity she received a letter from Jeff. Davis offering her a Lieutenant's commission if she would enlist in their army. She has no home and no relatives, but she said she preferred to fight as a private soldier for the stars and stripes rather than be honored with a commission from the rebs. About two weeks ago she was exchanged. The insurgents tried to extort from her a promise that she would go home and not enter the service again. "Go home!" she said; "my only brother was killed at Pittsburg Landing, and I have no home—no friends!"

Doctor Walker describes Frank as of about medium height, with dark hazel eyes, dark brown hair, rounded features, and feminine voice and appearance. Doctor W. is well-versed in human nature, as well as anatomy, and she believes that justice to the young woman in question requires that she should be commissioned a lieutenant in the army. The Doctor also argues that Congress should assign women to duty in the army, with compensation, the same as colored men, averring that patriotism has no sex. Whether the President will commission Miss Hook as a lieutenant, or Congress will draft Mrs. Walker's countrywomen into the service we know not, but we are certain that the "Doctor" is thoroughly in earnest, and that the story of her new protege is an interesting one.

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The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1864.

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The Changed Attitude of England.

By a late steamer we are informed that the English Cabinet have made the important declaration that the measures hitherto relied on to prevent the fitting out of rebel privateers in British ports, are now considered by themselves as lamentably insufficient, and that they are disposed to make liberal concessions to the United States.

Coming close on this decision, which seems but the interpretation of Lord Russell's language, that the course of England was far short of what it ought to be, and little less than shameful, we have the remarks in Parliament of Mr. Shaw Lefevre. He is reported to have "called attention to the course pursued by "the Confederate agents in England in "fitting out war vessels, and enlisting seamen, and moved for the papers on the "subject. He denounced the proceedings, "regretted that the Alabama was not detained, and contended that all such vessels should be prohibited entering British ports, and if they did British cruisers "should seize them. The solicitor-general "explained. He admitted that the vessels "might be prohibited entering British "ports, and said the government were "considering the subject of how they could "remonstrate with the confederate government."

There are other indications of a more friendly spirit by the present Ministry towards the Union cause. The fact has provoked strong opposition by Lord Derby, seconded substantially by Mr. Disraeli. It may fairly be presumed that this opposition has operated to restrain the manifestation of a friendly spirit by the responsible Ministry; for it is evident that Lord Russell feels himself on the defensive, and cannot be expected to go as far as he would under other circumstances. The tendency of such a state of things, however, is to cause the Ministry to take more distinct ground. It seems as though they must do this, or make humiliating concessions to the opposition.

Lord Derby is openly belligerent to the Union and in favor of the South; but Disraeli has manifested far less of antagonism to the Federal cause. Palmerston's support of Russell seems far more hearty than Disraeli's support of Derby, whose course bears more resemblance to that of a *raider* than a statesman.

The fact that Parliament is so evenly balanced that the Ministry, on one occasion at least, narrowly escaped defeat, makes the recent comparatively liberal and just declarations of the Cabinet all the more significant. If Derby is turbulent and undisguised in his support of the South, it is worthy of note that the supporters of the Federal cause have grown confident as they have been able to point to the certain issue of the struggle in this country.

The revolution in English sentiment, and we trust English policy also, to some evidences of which we have referred, will not stop; and, though it would probably be too much to expect now the withdrawal of the recognition of the Confederates as belligerents, there certainly does seem to be ground for confidence that we have seen the last of the extreme unfairness which has so long characterized British policy on the struggle in this country.

Mr. Garrison's Advice.

The reader need not be told that Mr. William Lloyd Garrison is an original Abolitionist; that he is a Radical, and has stood by his faith in fair weather and in foul. His honesty has never been questioned, though doubtless many have differed with him, and may still question the soundness of some of his views. As the leader for more than a quarter of a century, of the Abolitionists in this country, his advice among them at least, is entitled to respectful consideration. That he has ever stood more for principles than for men, no one will dispute, and it is for this reason that in times like these his words should have weight. We do not doubt that, however the opponents of Slavery may differ as to men and the choice of means, all are equally sincere in the determination to make no compromises with the institutions now, or to do anything hurtful to the cause of Freedom. Between Mr. Garrison, who supports Mr Lincoln, and the supporters of other candidates, there can be no difference in this particular. With the candor which ever evinces the honest purpose, and the forbearance by which alone it can be effected, steadily adhered to, the opposers of the rebellion and the original cause of it, can safely be trusted to indulge in the expression of their preferences. In the end they will all be found working together.

In this spirit Mr. Garrison has advised his Abolition friends on the Presidential question. From his letter on the subject we make the following quotation:

"My own deep conviction, however, is, that Abraham Lincoln should be adhered to by the Republican party, and renominated, if they mean to succeed in keeping the Government in their own hands. I am not his partisan, nor a member of the Republican party, nor a politician, but I believe it will be the game of the rebels on the one hand, and of the Copperheads on the other, to urge rival Republican candidates to take the field, and thus to 'divide and conquer.' I am persuaded that the rejection of Abraham Lincoln would be injurious to us abroad, among the friends of freedom; and I fear that it would bring the pro-slavery Democratic party again into power."

Two Ways.—During the late cavalry raid towards Richmond, as we learn from Richmond papers, a rebel soldier was killed accidentally when about to surrender. They record also that some of the Union "savages" had the wounded man taken to a house and cared for, held his head in his lap on the way, and offered to carry a message to his mother. So much for the "savages;" now for the chivalry according to their own record. After the battle of Gluster, a gentleman, accompanied by his body servant, went over the field, looking at the dead and wounded negroes. The servant saw on an apparently dead body a pair of boots, which he wanted. Trying to pull them off, the owner roused up, and protested. Saying that he was not dead. The body servant got a stick and knocked out his brains, saying "ef yer ain't dead I'll deaden ye," stole his boots, and gets praised in the Richmond papers.

The Gold Bill.—The New York papers generally concur in the opinion, as expressed by the *Evening Post*, that "Mr. Chase will henceforth stand ready with his gold bags to demolish the speculators. He will be a terror to them, for he may upset all their calculations at any moment. The dread of his interference will probably of itself tend to diminish the speculation in gold."

A Faithful Picture.

A meeting was recently held in Huntsville, Ala., which was addressed by the Hon. C. C. Clay, formerly U. S. Senator, and at one time counted among the supporters of the rebellion. The picture he drew of the condition to which slavery has reduced the South is not exaggerated. The facts which he recites are seen and felt throughout the South. Tennessee is yielding to their force, Missouri has already done so, and Maryland will soon follow. Kentucky, with a blindness equaled only by the crazy woman who undertook took to mop up the tide, holds out against the revolution which is rolling on with inexorable certainty. The practical results of the institution in the South are thus described by Mr. Clay:

"I can show you with sorrow, in the older portions of Alabama, and in my native county of Madison, the sad memorials of the artless and exhausting culture of cotton. Our small planters, after taking the cream off their lands—unable to restore them by rest, manures, or otherwise—are going further West, or South, in search of other virgin land, which they may and will despoil and impoverish in like manner. Our wealthier planters—with greater means and no more skill—are buying out their former neighbors, extending their plantations, and adding to their slave force. The wealthy few, who are able to live on smaller profits, and to give their blasted fields some rest, are thus pushing off the many who are merely independent.

In traversing that country one will discover numerous farm houses, once the abode of industrious and intelligent farmers, now occupied by slaves, or tenantless, deserted and dilapidated; he will observe fields once fertile, now unfenced, abandoned, and covered with those evil harbingers, fox-tail and broom-sedge; he will see the moss growing on the mouldering walls of once thrifty villages, and will find one only master grasps the whole domain that once furnished happy homes for a dozen families. Indeed, a country in its infancy, where fifty years ago scarce a forest tree had been felled by the axe of the pioneer, is already exhibiting the painful signs of sterility and decay apparent in Virginia and the Carolinas. The freshness of its agricultural glory is gone, the vigor of its youth is extinct, and the spirit of desolation seems brooding over it."

The Water We Drink.

Our neighbors of the "Queen City" are becoming alarmed at the poisonous nature of the water which they drink, and serious apprehensions are felt that unless scientific and medical authorities are grossly mistaken, the inhabitants of that city are certainly rendering themselves liable to be visited at any time by some form of wide sweeping pestilence. Chas. B. Boynton, of Cincinnati, in a communication to one of the local papers, writes thus earnestly on the subject:

Take first the Ohio river, and laying aside for the present those local impurities, which are loathsome to think of, let us ask whether the water of this river, in its usaual condition, can be a proper and healthful drink. Stand at Pittsburgh, and consider the quantity and quality of the matter which the Allegheny and the Monngahela bring down from the regions they traverse; then at Pittsburgh add the sewerage of a great city; add to this also the sewerage of every town on both banks from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, with the filth of every description with which each affluent of the great river comes loaded, especially in the seasons of high water, and we begin to get an idea of the character of the water of the Ohio. The river is simply a great sewer which bears forward the accumulated foulness of its immense valley, increased by the sewerage of Pittsburgh and all the river towns.

Add to this the fact that it is a navigable river, and traveled constantly, it is believed, by a greater number of craft than any other stream of equal volume and length, and consider what the stream must receive from such a source, and then we may form an opinion whether the water of the Ohio is a fitting and healthful drink for man.

The same subject has been brought to the attention of the citizens of Pittsburgh, in official form, by Dr. George W. Weyman, in an elaborate and scientific report, to the city Councils, less than two months ago. Although the magnitude of the evil is probably not so alarming in our city as it is in Cincinnati, still it is well to consider whether the necessary use of water impregnated with local impurities will not render our population liable to a great increase of common diseases or some new form of plague. The facts developed in that report should not be forgotton, and measures should be inaugurated at once to remove, if practicable, the evil. It is suggested that the only remedy is to supply the city from large basins which collect the surface water in quantities sufficient to allow of its purification before being used. Of the particular method of remedy, we do not now propose to speak; but the matter is of such overshadowing importance as to command the early and earnest consideration of the city authorities.

Mr. Chase and other Candidates.—The *Independent* of this week publishes Mr. Chase's letter of declension and speaks of it as being "graceful, manly, patriotic and characteristic of its author. The declension of Mr. Chase, it is remarked, was, the use his friends were making of his name was being the occasion of illfeeling among the friends of other candidates. Touching Mr. Chase's real position, the *Independent* remarks that it does not understand that "Mr. Chase will decline a nomination by a properly constituted nominating convention, but he declines to lend himself in advance to a partisan warfare between rival candidates: that is to say, he takes himself out of an arena in which neither he nor any other man can strive with personal credit to himself or the cause."

The *Independent* then proceeds to comment on what should be the course of others named in the same connection, at the same time throwing out certain mysterious suggestions which are presumed to be "addre-sed to those who will understand them." We quote:

We believe his example ought to be immediately imitated by half a dozen other gentlemen who are now prominently named for the next Presidency—whose friends are engaged night and day, to our personal knowledge, establishing parties, cliques, committees, newspapers, and other agencies, all having in view a victorious capture of the Baltimore Convention. If we were to uncover what we know of these secret and manifold machinations—and perhaps we will at a convenient season, speaking impartially, and sparing no man—our simple-minded readers would open their eyes in wonder. At this moment, letters and telegrams innumerable are flying over city and country, all converging upon the Presidential nomination of several gentlemen who are now struggling to outwit each other next June.

The N. Y. Chamber of Commerce has appointed a Committee on the Revision of the Revenue Laws, which have had a conference with a commission appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and agreed upon the manner in which the opinion of the Chamber will be obtained on the different subjects. Has not Pittsburgh something to say, and would it not be well to take similar steps? The Chamber, after reciting that there is a steady demand for gold to pay duties, and that every advance in the price of gold is construed into a depreciation of the National currency, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this Chamber, it is very important to the commerce of this city and the welfare of the country, in carrying out the provisions of the bill just passed that it may be so arranged that parties having duties to pay at the Custom House, may by further advertisement or otherwise know from the government at what premium, from week to week, gold or certificates of deposits therefor may be had for use at the office of the Assistant Treasurer; and that the operations of commerce may thus acquire a degree of stability, and the gold thus liberated may be used only for the payment of duties or customs.

A letter was read from Mr. Chase saying that it would give him "pleasure to provide for the receipts of gold deposits and the issue of certificates receivable for duties, as soon as the details of an arrangement can be perfected."

Kentucky.—The spirit that will actuate this State, in spite of defective and an active rebellious purpose, is indicated by the following quotation from Governor Bramlett's recent address: "We must correct unjust or unconstitutional legislation by legal appeals to the constituted authorities of the Government, and through the ballot-box in the constituted mode. This is the only true mode of maintaining the Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws. The mere act of enrolling the names of slaves does not affect any right of the citizen. No draft has been ordered, nor do we know that a draft will be ordered."

The Engineers Strike—We learn from the Chicago *Tribune* of the 17th inst, that "the great strike of the engineers is at an end, and that sober reason has resumed its sway." For awhile, remarks that paper, the engineers succeeded, by magnifying their wrongs and asserting that it was the intention of all the railroad Superintendents to inflict injury on them as a class.

General Intelligence.

The Governor of Rhode Island declares the quota of that State under the last call full already.

A bill is in preparation by the House committee of Ways and Means embodying a new scheme of internal taxation. Whisky, it is said, will be reserved for a distinct bill,—"whisky strait."

Mr. Knox will, it is said, get Mr. Blair's seat in the House of Representatives.

The Deficiency Bill, now a law, appropriates for alterations of the Cincinnati Custom House $25,000; for the same purpose in Louisville, $15,000; for completing the Dubuque Custom House $30,000.

The number of federal prisoners said to have died in Richmond during the month of February was not less than five hundred.

It is reported that a mutiny took place late among the rebel garrison at Fort Morgan, and thirty of the mutineers were shot.

It will be remembered that many inventors or assignees failed to make the final payment upon an issuing patent, and thus lost their patent under the limitation of the act of March last. Mr. Saulsbury has introduced a bill in the United States Senate allowing six months further for perfecting their patents, but no reclamation upon persons who had issued their inventions.

The Virginia Legislature, some time since enacted that faro dealing should be punished with whipping, and that a dozen of the members were among the first victims—at least the first caught. When the anti-license law was under consideration, a member stated that he would move to make the penalty for its violation the same as for gambling; or, as he phrased it, to put a "stinger" into the bill, but that he feared it might be the means of entrapping some of his colleagues.

A Sub-Committe, consisting of Messrs. Moorhead, Spaulding and Pike, has been appointed by the Naval Committee of the House, to consider what improvements of navigation on the Ohio river can properly be undertaken. Various improvements are spoken of, stretching from Pittsburgh to the mouth.

The Pennsylvania Legislature in a body, visited the Agricultural College, on Thursday last, eight miles from Bellefonte, to inspect that institution which is sustained by the State.

The quota of New York under the last call of the President is 13,000 men.

The building known as the New England Kitchen, used in connection with the Sanitary Fair in Brooklyn, is to be sold at auction to the highest bidder, on Friday.

Several steamers, American, English, French and Russian, have gone in search of the missing Italian frigate.

The New York *Sun* announces a determination to contribute its entire gross receipts of March 29th to the Sanitary Fair. This is a generous offering to our wounded and sick soldiers.

For the first time in thirty-two years the Washington *Globe* failed on Wednesday to print any of the debates. The proprietor explains that the scarcity of compositors is such that he had been unable to procure more than half his usual number, and these were worn out with labor, having worked twenty-three hours on Thursday's publication.

Bishop Soule has issued an order, dated at Nashville, Tennessee, calling a meeting of the St. Louis Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at St. Louis, on Wednesday, March 23d.

Thaddeus Morrice died recently in Washington. For fifteen years he was attached to the office of the Speaker, and was always near that officer when the House was in session, in view of the fact of his intimate acquaintance with parliamentary law.

It would seem that Neal Dow has not spent the winter at Richmond without a purpose. The rebel Legislature sitting there has actually passed an anti-license law, so that every grogshop in Richmond, and we suppose in rebel Virginia, will be permanently sealed up on the first day of May! What is most singular is the fact that the bill passed both houses by a vote of three to one.

The Government is enlisting a small number of colored cavalry, and there will be a few places for white officers.

A rebel raid, it is rumored, is again threatening the defences of Washington.

Intelligence has reached Washington that a large number of the Sioux Indians, comprising two hundred and fifty lodges, have come into Fort Pierre to lay down their arms.

The American Minister at Paris has collected the evidence in regard to the rebel steamer Rappahannock, and he has, therefore, given a written notice to the French Government that it will be held responsible for all the damages done to American commerce.

The amount appropriated in the law for the service of the Postoffice Department, for the year ending with June, 1865, is, for inland service, nearly $800,000; for foreign mail transportation $250,000; for ship, steamboat and way letters, $8,000.

Chief Justice Roger B. Taney hopes soon to resume his duties on the bench of the Supreme Court.

No intelligence has been received to indicate positively the name of the frigate, which the captain of the Star of the West could not distinctly hear, but there is little doubt she was the Re Galantuomo.

Five Parsee firms in London have contributed £500 for the relief of the emancipated negroes in the United States. The Parsees are the descendants in the East Indies of the free worshippers, driven out from Persia on account of their religion. They still preserve their ancient religion, along with increased purity of morals.

A lady pianist has lately appeared in Holland, who enjoys the singular advantage, to one in her profession, of having six fingers on each hand—the supplementary finger adjoining the little finger, and resembling the thumb of another hand. She is of excellent family, and this peculiarty is hereditary, one of her ancestors, whose portrait was painted by Rubens, exhibiting the same digital formation. She plays the piano with great brilliancy, making much use of the supplementary finger. Her six-fingered gloves are manufactured expressly for the lady by a Paris *gantier*: and she seems rather proud than otherwise of her peculiar superfluity. All the members of the family who thus have six fingers are equally favored as to toes.

The Peril of the Times.—There is so much good sense in the following, which we take from the body of an article in the N. Y. *Times*, on "The Public Debt and Private Expenditure," that we commend it to the candid consideration of our readers:

We are glad to see that we are at last beginning to wake up to a more vivid sense of the situation, and that the disposition to resort to heavy taxation is rapidly increasing. It is greatly to be regretted that the taxes on luxuries have not been during the past year and a half quaerupled. It would not simply have made a large addition to the revenue, but have restrained the worst and most alarming tendency of the times—the tendency to reckless prodigality in expenditure. The number of people who are looking about for means of serving their country without going to the war is just now prodigious. There never was a time when it was easier to raise money for patriotic or personal objects. Funds for the Sanitary Commission—for the levy of negro regiments—for the relief of Southern refugees—for the relief of soldiers' families—for the diffusion of loyal publications, are always forthcoming in abundance, and the humbler persons, who are ready and willing to devote their time and attention to the furtheradce of any enterprise likely to benefit the nation at large, is unprecedentedly great.

This being the case, we cannot help thinking that a movement for the purpose of checking and discountenancing lavish and wasteful expenditure, if initiated under good auspices, could hardly fail to have at least a certain measure of success, and we know of nothing more desirable. It is not generally underseood, but it cannot be too strongly impressed upon the public, that the sinking of money in expensive furniture, carriages, shawls and wines and other luxuries and costly amusements of all kinds, is just as much a waste of the national recources as if were thrown into the river. These are things which ought to come ont of surplus income; but as a nation, we have now no surplus income. All that we do not need for necesaries, we do need to use as capital for the further development of our resources, in *producing* more commodities for sale, or sustenance, or, in other words, in providing for the support of the war, the payment of the public debt, and the maintenance of the national honor. If I have a thousand dollars, for which I have no immediate use, and I spend it in dinners or wines, or costly furniture, or clothing, or anything else which by my use of them are destroyed, it is just as much lost to the country as if it were burnt up. If, on the contrary, I save and invest it in mines or mills, or railroads or farming, it is used to employ laborers who are actually engaged in adding to the national wealth, in producing them food, or more clothing, or more copper or gold or iron, or in bringing them to market, and I thus help to add to the stores from which we will have to draw for the support of our armies, the payment of our taxes, and on which we must rely for the means of future progress.

Important Railroad Enterprise.—The Galena and Rock Island Railroad Companies, the Chicago, Iowa, Nebraska and Cedar Rapids, with a number of other companies, have agreed to unite the Iowa roads at a point not further West than the West branch of the Raccoon River or further East than Marengo, a station upon the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad, about thirty miles West of Cedar Rapids. The new road will be built by both companies, and is to form the main line to the point of junction with the great Pacific, the through business on both lines (the Rock Island and Galena) to be joint, both roads participating equally in the profits. Des Moines, Council Bluffs and Omaha are made points in the new road. The one road from the point of junction, instead of two continuous lines, will be built as rapidly as labor and materials can be procured. This places Chicago in immediate connection with the Missouri river and the great Pacific Railroad.

One Day.—The following re-enlisted veterans passed through Louisville on their way to the "front" in one day: Sixty-first Ohio, three hundred strong, from the front; Thirtieth Ohio cavalry; Fifty-third Ohio, five hundred and thirty strong; Fourth Ohio cavalry, two hundred and eighty strong; Fifth Ohio, two hundred and eighty-five strong; Eighteenth Kentucky, and Thirty-first Indiana, from home, where they have been on furlough, to the front.

Political.

The Fenian Brotherhood is an organization which has of late years grown to be one of large numbers, and is said to be established for the purpose of systematically aiding in the freedom of Ireland, and more efficiently assisting the United States Government in case of a rupture with England, growing out of our present difficulties, or other causes. It is composed of Irishmen and their descendants.

County conventions to elect delegates to the State Convention were held throughout Oregon on the 12th. As far as heard from all passed resolutions endorsing the policy of the Government, and recommending the re-election of Abraham Lincoln.

The Quincy *Tribune*, the leading Radical paper of Illinois, has hoisted Fremont's name for President.

The amendments to the Constitution allowing the soldiers to vote, passed the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, finally. The Democrats, with but two exceptions—Messrs. Boyer and Rice—voted for the first amendment, but when the *second* amendment came up on final pessage, every Democrat except Mr Marshall voted against enfranchisement of the soldier. If the second amendment had been defeated, the whole proposition would have been lost. The Constitution plainly provides that in order to amend that instrument, such amendments must pass the Legislature at two consecutive sessions WITHOUT AMENDMENT OR THE LEAST ALTERATION. If the amendments had been changed or abridged, the whole scheme would have failed, and the soldier would not have been allowed to vote.

Personal.

The gossips and sensation-mongers have started the story that General Thomas is dissatisfied with the recent changes, particularly the appointment of General Sherman to be Grant's successor in command of the Military Division of the Mississippi, and that he has asked to be relieved from the command of the Army of the Cumberland. We do not suppose there is a single word of truth in this. General Thomas accepted the command of the Army of the Cumberland with reluctance, because he preferred to continue in command of the 14th corps, to which he was much attached. It is scarcely possible that he is the victim of disappointed ambition now. The report that either General Herron or General Rosecrans will succeed General Thomas, is simply absurd. There ie not likely to be any change at all.

Jefferson Davis has appointed another day for humiliation and prayer, for these, among other reasons: "A nefarious scheme to burn and ruin our capital, and destroy our civil government by putting to death the chosen servants of the people, has been baffled and set at nought."

The order superseding Gen. Meade will be issued in a few days.

Rev. Dr. McLeod, of New York, is in Alexandria, organizing freedmen schools.

Miss Pauline Cushman, who has done good service as a Union spy, and once suffered imprisonment in Tennessee, is playing at the Rochester theatre.

Francis Waldeon, whose romance describing an interview between Generals McLellan and Lee many believed, has been discharged by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate. He is evidently insane.

Mrs. Lippincott, of Philadelphia, usually known as "Grace Greenwood," is in Washington, on her way to deliver lectures in the Army of the Potomac, on invitation from officers of the 2d corps. She will return to Washington in a few days.

Chief Justice Taney has reached his eighty-seventh year.

Minister Corwin is expected to leave Vera Cruz for the United States in the April steamer. The health of Mrs. Corwin is said to be very bad.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—2 Lots, 20x90, Congress street, near Pennsylvania avenue.
2 Lots, Penna. avenue, near Congress, 25½x112.
3 do. Forbes street, 25½x122.
2 do. Locust street, 25½x130.
4 do. near Granville street, 24x103,
7 do. in Birmingham.
1 do. in East Liberty. S. S. BRYAN.
mh19 No. 59 Fourth street.

$300. AND $400
GOVERNMENT BOUNTY.

THE HIGHEST LOCAL BOUNTY in this city can be obtained by calling immediately at
No. 26 Fifth street, Room No. 1, 2d story.
Agents will be liberally paid for bringing men.
☞ CHOICE OF SERVICE GIVEN.
mh19:3t

FLOURING MILL FOR SALE.—The attention of capitalists and others is directed to the following "PARTITION SALE." The MILL is in complete running order, doing a large business—situate at MATAMORAS, on the Ohio river, a central shipping point for a rich wheat growing country—and only offered for sale because partition could not be made among several heirs.
PARTITION SALE.—By virtue of an order of sale issued from the Court of Common Pleas of Washington county, Ohio, in the suit in Partition of Robert K. Fleming et al. against Annabella Fleming et al., and to me directed, I will offer for sale at the door of the Court House in Marietta, on
Tuesday, the 5th day of April, A. D. 1864, at 1 o'clock, p. m., of said day, the following described real estate, situated in the town of Matamoras, to-wit:
Lot No. 1, with Blacksmith Shop thereon, appraised at $1 0.
Lots No. 2 and 3, with Steam Flouring Mill, three pairs French Burrs, thereon, appraised at $5,333 33.
Lot No. 4, with Dwelling House and Store Rooms thereon, appraised at $1,300.
Lot No. 14, with Dwelling House thereon, appraised at $425.
Terms of Sale—One-third of the purchase money cash in hand, one-third in one year, and one-third in two years with interest. Deferred payments to be secured by mortgage upon the premises.
A. WINSOR,
mh19:6t Sheriff Washington Co., O.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the steamer GENERAL GRANT, will present them at
CALDWELL & BROS.,
mh18 for payment.

BALDNESS AND FALLING OFF of the HAIR, and all diseases of the SCALP, successfully treated, with OXYGEN and the DEMATOBIOTICKON, by
Dr. WOODARD,
mh18:1w at No. 145 Fifth street.

WALL PAPER,
WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES,
and OIL CLOTHS.
Latest styles direct from the manufacturers, for sale at the
LOWEST PRICES, AT
FOERSTER & SCHWARZ,
mh17 No. 164 Smithfield street.

H. CHILDS & CO.,
WHOLESALE SHOE WAREHOUSE,
133 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
WOULD INVITE the attention of MERCHANTS visiting this market to our large assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,
suitable for Spring and Summer sales.
Having purchased our stock direct from the manufacturers, entirely for CASH, and possessing long experience as to the wants of the WESTERN TRADE, we feel confident we can offer superior inducements to cash and prompt short time buyers.
We also have a large line of
Prime Custom Work,
adapted particularly to the CITY TRADE, to which we would ask the examination of retailers. Special attention given to orders.
mh3:4m H. CHILDS & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION ENROLLED MEN OF THE FOURTH WARD, ALLEGHENY.—There will be a
Mass Meeting of the Enrolled Men
of the Ward,
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, at 7 o'clock,
at the house of E. F. A. FAULHABER, on Chestnut street, to see what can be done in regard to filling the quota of the Ward under the last call of the President for 200,000 men. (The quota of the Ward under the call for 500,000 being filled.) Let every enrolled man turn out.
BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.
mh19:1t

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LECTURES.—Twelfth LECTURE of the Regular Course.
Miss EMILY SHAW
will read at
MASONIC HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, March 22d,
Selections from
WHITTIER,
JEAN INGELOW,
LOWELL,
TROWBRIDGE,
HOOD,
DICKENS, and others.
Reading to commence at 8 o'clock, p. m.
Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the usual places. Holders of Course Tickets are admitted to this Reading.
W. H. KINCAID,
SAMUEL A. LONG,
WILLIAM W. WARD,
GEORGE W. WEYMAN,
THOS. BAKEWELL, Jr.,
HENRY M. ATWOOD,
mh19:td Lecture Committee.

PITTS'GH FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W. Co.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Pittsburgh, Pa., February 24th, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of SEVEN PER CENTUM on the income, or Third Mortgage Bonds of this Company, out of the earnings of 1863, payable in cash on the 1st day of April next.
mh19:2w W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

OFFICE NORTH CLIFF MINING Co.,
Pittsburgh, March 18, 1864.
ANNUAL MEETING.—The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the "North Cliff Mining Company, of Michigan," will be held at the office of the Company, No. 35 Fifth street, on MONDAY, the 21st inst., at 3 o'clock, p. m.
THOS. M. HOWE,
mh19:2t Secretary.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH & BOSTON MINING Co.,
Pittsburgh, March 18, 1864.
ANNUAL MEETING.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the "Pittsburgh & Boston Mining Company, of Pittsburgh," will be held at the office of the Company, No. 35 Fifth street, on MONDAY, the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock, a. m.
THOS. M. HOWE, Secretary.
mh19:2t

THE FOLLOWING COMMITTEES on the PITTSBURGH SANITARY COMMISSION FAIR have been appointed:
On Picture Gallery—John H. Shoenberger, chairman; C. H. Wolfe, G. W. Hailman, Chas. H. Spang, Florence Kramer, J. J. Gillespie, G. W. Holtzman.
Lectures and Readings—William H. Kincaid, chairman; Geo. W. Weyman, H. M. Atwood, S. L. Long, W. W. Ward, Thos. Bakewell, Jr.
Passenger Railways—Wm. K. Nimick, chairman; James Verner, Alex. Spear, Henry Irwin, M. W. Beltzhoover, Wm. M. Hersh, A. Rineman.
Pig Iron—Robt. C. Loomis, chairman; James Frazier, John Moorhead, G. S. Bryan, James Trimble, Henry Critchlow, M. H. Angel.
Cannon, Shells, &c.—Joseph Kaye, chairman; Wm. Smith, Joseph French, Robt. Totten.
Coal Committee—Wm. H. Brown, John F. Herron, James M. Bailey.
Drugs, Medicines, &c.—Wm. H. Sellers, chairman; Geo. A. Kelly, Chas. H. Super, George W. Weyman, H. L. Scully, L. H. Harris, A. J. Rankin, N. McLarran.
Foreign Correspondence—Hon. Wm. F. Johnston, Hon. James Veech, Hon. Henry Williams, Hon. H. B. Stowe, Rev. W. A. Passavant, Rev. M. W. Jacobus, Rev. Joseph Beinneck, Professor Barker, James O'Connor. mh18

PITTS'GH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W. Co.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Pittsburgh, Pa., March 1, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENTUM ON THE INCOME, OR THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS, of this Company, out of the earnings of 1863, payable in CASH on the 1st day of April next, at the Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents, No. 52 WALL street, NEW YORK, to the persons, or their attorneys, in whose names the Bonds stand registered on the 1st day of March. The Transfer and Register Books of these Bonds, which were closed on the 1st day of March, for the Annual Election, will remain closed until 10 o'clock, a. m., the 2d day of April thereafter.
mh2 W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

FRANCIS TORRANCE, Notary Public and Commissioner for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgments of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein.
Office: No. 189 PENN street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe12:6m

CANDIDATES.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—DAVID COLLINS, of Penn township, will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention.
mr14:tc.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—D. C. HULTZ, will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe23:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. R. RIDDLE will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Convention. fe11:dawtc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—JACOB H. WALTER, of the Sixth Ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe3:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. FINLEY will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. ja29:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—Thos. Steel will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. ja19

CORONER.—JOHN McCLUNG, of the First Ward, Allegheny, will be a candidate for Coroner of Allegheny County, subject to the decision of the ensuing County Union Convention. ja21:tc

NEW SPRING GOODS
AT
Wholesale and Retail.
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
77 and 79 Market street.
Bonnets and Flowers, Ribbons and Hats, Ruches and Frames, Bonnet Silks, Shaker Hoods, and other Millinery and Straw Goods.
Spool Cotton and Pins, Patent Thread and Buttons, Knitting Cotton and Needles, Combs and Braids, and a full line of Notions.
Stockings and Gloves, Shirts and Suspenders, Neck Ties and Scarfs, and a complete assortment of Gents' and Ladies' Furnishing Goods.
Embroideries and Laces, Handkerchiefs, Corsets and Skirts, Ruffings and Variety Goods, which we offer at the
LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH,
to Merchants, Milliners and retail buyers. All are respectfully invited to call.
mh17 JOS. HORNE & CO.,

PROPOSALS FOR MILL AT GIESBORO, D. C.
War Department, Cavalry Bureau,
Office of Chief Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C., March 8, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock, M., on FRIDAY March 18, 1864, for furnishing the materials, and the erection of a Steam Mill, with the necessary machinery, (accompanied by plans and specifications,) for the purpose of grinding, cutting, mixing and steaming the forage rations furnished the cavalry horses at Giesboro, D. C., with sufficient capacity to supply ten thousand horses.
The following Board of officers has been appointed, to whom all plans and specifications and papers referring to the mill will be submitted:
Colonel August V. Kautz, 2d Ohio Cavalry.
Colonel C. R. Lowell, 2d Massachusetts Cavalry.
Lieutenant Colonel James A. Ekin, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.
The plan which promises most economy, and can soonest be erected, will be selected. The greatest promptitude will be required.
No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the oath of allegiance, and a certificate from a source known to this Bureau, of the responsibility of the parties, and their ability to faithfully execute the contract.
Payments will be made on the completion of the contract, or as soon thereafter as funds may be received.
Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for the Erection of Steam Mill at Giesboro," and addressed to Lieutenant Colonel Jas. A. Ekin, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, Washington, D. C.
Any further information will be promptly given, personally or by letter, on application to
JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieutenant Colonel, Chief Quartermaster,
mh12:9t Cavalry Bureau.

WM. A. LYONS,
HOUSE, SIGN AND DECORATIVE
PAINTING,
Plain and Fancy Show Cards, ready-made.
No. 7 FIFTH street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Orders promptly executed; Cards written to order, various styles. mh12:y

FOR SALE OR RENT.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—A GOOD CHANCE TO RENT OR BUY PROPERTY CHEAP.—To Let, at Turtle Creek, near the Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, about 30 ACRES OF CREEK BOTTOM LAND, adapted for gardening purposes, with a good house, barn and stabling.
Also, 30 ACRES OF PASTURE and 25 ACRES OF MEADOW LAND, will be rented, together or separate, or will be sold.
100 ACRES in this beautiful location, together or in 50 acre lots, more or less, to suit purchasers. Enquire of
D. H. TOOMY, on the premises, or
MURTLAND & CONNOR,
mh18 No. 197 Liberty street.

FOR SALE.—A FARM containing 235 acres, situated near Lock No. 4, on the Monongahela river, Westmoreland county, convenient to markets, about 100 acres of rich bottom land, Lime-stone, Stone-coal, choice fruit, and comfortable buildings on the premises.
For terms enquire of
JOHN MONTGOMERY,
mh18:1w on the premises.

FOR SALE—My FARM of SEVENTY-TWO ACRES, situated on the south-side of the Ohio river, directly opposite Mead's Station, on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad, distant a little more than one hours ride from Pittsburgh, and about three and one-half miles from Beaver. About twenty-eight acres fenced in, and in a high state of cultivation; the remainder well timbered. Dwelling house, barns, piggery, &c., &c., good, commodious and convenient. A thriving young Orchard of grafted fruit trees, in full bearing; also, an abundance of small fruits.
Well suited to steamboat men, the landing being one of the best on the Ohio. The Wheeling packets pass daily up and down and stop when required

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Thro Acm'n..	5:50 a m	Balto Exp's....	12:50 p m
Thro Mail.....	2:50 a m	Phila do	1:20 p m
Thro Exp'ss...	4:25 p m	Fast Line.....	1:30 a m
Fast Line.....	8:35 p m	Thro Mail.....	1:00 a m
Joh'n Acm'n..	3:00 p m	Joh'n Acm'n..	10:05 a m
1st Wall stn....	6:30 a m	1st Wallstn....	6:15 a m
2d do	11:40 a m	2d do	8:35 a m
3d do	3:50 p m	3d do	1:55 p m
4th do	6:00 p m	4th do	6:05 p m

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:05 a m; returns at 12:45 p m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Fast Line.....	1:45 a m	Chicago Exp...	2:20 a m
Express.....	1:45 p m	Phila do ...	2:10 p m
Mail Train.....	6:30 a m	Cin'ti do ...	7:50 p m
All'ce Ac'm.....	2:15 p m	Crest'e Mail..	7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 5:40 p m.

Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 5:50 a m, 7:00 a m, 12:30 p m, and 2:50 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail.....	7:55 a m	Mail.....	6:00 p m
Express.....	3:00 p m	Express.....	10:00 a m
1st M'Keesp't.	11:00 a m	1st M'Keesp't.	7:00 p m
2d do	2:15 p m	2d do	2.05 p m
Port Perry....	7:00 a m	Port Perry....	8:30 a m
Braddock's...	4:15 p m	Braddock's...	5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail.....	7:00 a m	Mail.....	7:00 p m
Express.....	3:00 p m	Express.....	9:35 a m
Accom'n	4:00 p m	Accom'n	8:10 a m

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Cin'ti.....	1:45 a m	Mail.....	3:50 p. m.
	1:45 p m	Cin. Ex'ss....	8:05 p. m.
Wheel'g...	6:20 a m	Do.	2:10 a. m.
Steubenv'l.	3:00 a m	Steub'v. Ac.	10:00 a. m.
Clevl'd...	1:45 a m		
do ...	1:45 p m		

☞ The Excelsior Omnibus Company have Omnibusses and Carriages in waiting for passengers arriving in trains from both East and West.

Jonathan Ross, Esq., the retiring Recorder of this county, desires parties having deposited documents to be recorded, to call and get them.

Fifth Ward Bounty Meeting.—The citizens of the Ward will meet at the Public School House, this evening, at 7½ o'clock. Full and punctual attendance is requested.

Allegheniau Robbed.—A gentleman from Allegheny city, named Bradley, was robbed of forty or fifty dollars at the Central depot, Harrisburg, Wednesday, by some of the pickpockets who infest the State capital.

New Chain Ferry.—A new chain ferry has been established over the Allegheny river, opposite Franklin, near the site of the proposed bridge, and proves a great accommodation to the traveling public.

Increase of Stock.—In the House, at Harrisburg, Col. Glass has read a bill supplementary to the act incorporating the North American Oil Company, authorizing an increase of the capital stock to $300,000, and a reduction of the stock from ten to twenty dollars per share.

Deserter Arrested.—R. S. Boyd, a native of Harrisburg, and who was drafted in that city, was arrested in the borough of Kittanning on Wednesday last, and taken on to Harrisburg. Boyd, who passed by the name of Sloan, was employed as a compositor on the *Mentor*, a sheet of copperhead proclivitie

Patents Issued.—Among the list of patents issued from the United States Patent Office for this week, ending March 15th, and bearing that date, were the following: To O. J. Harrington, of Manchester, Pa., for improvement in railroad car brakes; to Wm. J. Lewis, of Pittsburgh, Pa., for improvement in machines for heading bolts; to Ephraim B. Wells, of Uniontown, Pa., for improved washing and wringing machine.

Arrival of Pickpockets.—We are informed that five pickpockets arrived in the city yesterday from Philadelphia, and were in a very brief time made acquainted to our police. Our citizens in attendance at places of amusement, the railway depots, and other public places, will do well to be on their guard against the operations of these *chevaliers l'industrie*. The police will have an eye upon these pickpockets.

Suit for Damages.—Before the Supreme Court at Nisi Prius, on Wednesday, the case of John Barnes against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was taken up. This was an action to recover $10,449 10 damages, alleged to have been sustained by reason of the bad condition of the canals, dams and locks of the Company, by which the plaintiff's boats were detained, and expenses and losses incurred to the above amount. The case is still occupying the attention of the Court.

Reading by Miss Emily Shaw.—The Lecture Committee of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association announces the twelfth lecture of the regular course for Tuesday evening next, at Masonic Hall, when Miss Emily Shaw, a lady of acknowledged talent and ability, will give readings from Whittier, Lowell, Trowbridge, Hood, Dickens and others. Miss Shaw's readings are highly spoken of and commended by the press and public everywhere she has given them. The price of tickets has been placed at fifty cents.

The Buildings Purchased.—The Committee appointed by the Pittsburgh Sanitary Commission to visit Cleveland, for the purpose of purchasing the buildings of the late Sanitary Fair in that city, have returned home, having succeeded in their object. The buildings were purchased for $10,000, and will cost when brought to the city and erected here some $13,000. The Executive Committee, we understand, have not yet determined upon the site for the erection of the Fair buildings. It will be announced in due time.

Lumber Coming.—We learn that a number of timber rafts left the Clearfield region on Monday and Tuesday last, for this market. The weather, which previously was mild and pleasant, became rather unfavorable for rafting on Tuesday evening, and comparatively few rafts started out from above. It is said that much of the timber that was made during the winter still remains in the woods on account of the insufficiency of snow to admit of its easy conveyance to the streams. Large prices for lumber, it is thought, will yet cause a great deal of it to be brought forward on wheels.

Camp Copeland.—There has been much complaint of late touching the mismanagement of Camp Copeland, and nothing has been said that was to harsh. It has been for some time past nothing more than a bog, and totally unfit for the quartering of men in. But amidst all these complaints, we find no one willing to charge Col. Morris with intentional neglect of his duties. On the contrary, we have heard him highly spoken of by those having business with the camp. As the management of the camp is to undergo investigation, we will not refer farther to it.

Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair.

The following committees were appointed at the meeting of the Executive Committee on Friday afternoon:

Banks and Banking Associations—Fras. Sellers, John Harper, and James Marshall.

Insurance Companies—Reuben Miller, jr., R. Finney, Samuel Rea, and Wm. Phillips.

Bankers—N. Holmes, Florence Kramer, Joshua Hanna, John B. Semple, and Robert Patrick.

Private Libraries and Literary Contributions—Thomas Bakewell, Sr., Robert Finney, Wm. M. Darlington, and Robert Watson, Fourth street.

Steamboats and Steamboat Interest—Capt. John L. Rhoads, Andrew Miller, D. S. H. Gilmore, Wm. Dean, W. W. Martin, M. W. Beltzhower, Thomas Rogers, Walter H. Scott, R. L. McGrew, James Rees, Wm. B. Donaldson, John B. Livingston, and R. C. Gray.

By order of F. R. BRUNOT, Chairman.

Movement of Troops.

The Thirty-Ninth Illinois veteran regiment, Colonel Osborne, which passed through our city some weeks since on furlough, arrived here on Thursday en-route for the Army of the Potomac. The regiment went home about three hundred strong, and returned to the field with seven hundred men. The Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania, Col. Ricketts, and the Seventy-fifth Pennsylvania, Col. Smalley, both veteran regiments, arrived in the evening from Philadelphia, on their way to join the 12th Corps in Tennessee. Both of these regiments have added largely to their numbers during their furlough. All of the above regiments were entertained by the Subsistence Committee.

Movements of Maj. Gen. Burnside.

Major General Ambrose E. Burnside arrived in the city yesterday morning, from Harrisburg, *en route* for the West, but missing the railway connection he was compelled to remain over, taking rooms at the Monongahela House, until 1:40 o'clock, when he continued his journey Westward. During his brief stay in the city, Gen. Burnside visited the Fort Pitt Works, and had a sight of the great gun. He also visited City Hall and other rooms of the Subsistence Committee, and expressed himself delighted at the arrangements made by the Committee for the comfort of troops passing through. All of the Pennsylvania regiments in Gen. Burnside's corps are full, and the object of his present visit to the West is to look after some troops that have been assigned to his command.

Morgan's Men Released from the Penitentiary.

Friday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, the one hundred and sixteen officers belonging to John Morgan's raiders, were released from the Western Penitentiary, and placed in a special train of cars, *en route* for Point Lookout. A train of three cars from the Pennsylvania Railroad was run out to the West Commons, Allegheny, and the prisoners were escorted to them from the Penitentiary by a detachment of the Provost Guard, Capt. Griffith, and a company of invalids, under command of Captain Davis. On leaving the Penitentiary, the rebels shook hands with the officers of the institution, and appeared in the best of spirits at their temporary enlargement. As a general thing, they are a stout, intelligent looking body of men, and their confinement seems to have agreed with them. Some of them were neatly clad in new suits of grey, some in "butternut" uniform, and nearly all were provided with army blankets. A few ladies assembled at the cars, and held a brief conversation with some of the prisoners, with whom they seemed to be acquainted. The Provost Guard, under command of Capt. Griffiths, accompanied the rebels as a guard.

These prisoners were placed in charge of Capt Birmingham on the 5th of August last, and were part of John Morgan's men who made the raid into Ohio in July and were captured in that State. On reaching their destination they will be under charge of Maj. Gen. Butler until exchanged.

Pittsburgh Conference M. E. Church.

Annual Meeting at Barnesville.

The fortieth session of the Pittsburgh Conference M. E. Church commenced at Barnesville, O., on Thursday morning, and was very largely attended. Conference opened at nine o'clock, Rev. L. Scott, D. D., of New York, Presiding Bishop. Religious services were conducted by Bishop Boyd, Rev. R. Boyd, of Eden, O., and S. R. Brockunier, of Wheeling. Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., President of Pittsburgh Female College, was elected Secretary, and Revs. J. Horner, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and W. B. Watkins, of New Brighton, Pa., and H. Sinsabaugh, of Pittsburgh, Pa., Assistants. The roll was called, and upwards of one hundred and fifty members answered to their names.

The Rev. E. B. Snyder, of the East Baltimore Conference, was transferred to the Pittsburgh Conference. A nominating committee, to consist of one from each Presiding Elder's District, was ordered, and on motion R. L. Miller, M. J. Montgomery, H. Y. Chapman, Hiram Miller, J. C. Taylor, N. C. Worthington, S. M. Hickman, S. E. Babcock and Jas. Borbridge were appointed said committee. Edward Ellison, of Cambridge, O., stated that he had one hundred dollars, a bequest of Jos. Neeland, deceased, of Guernsey county, O., for the spread of the Gospel. Dr. John E. Shaffer, lay steward for Uniontown District, Chas. Hare, lay steward for McConnellsville District, and Rev. E. Ball, lay steward for Steubenville District, were introduced to the Conference.

The following members were announced as the Standing Committees of the Conference:—*Stewards*—L. Petty, J. A. Swaney, S. F. Miner, A. Scott, J. F. Nessly, I. Dallas, L. R. Beacom, C. H. Jackson, J. W. Shirer. *Education*—S. H. Nesbit, S. T. Shaw, C. W. Smith, J. D. Vail, J. Z. Moore, E. Ellison, A. G. Williams, John Coil, J. Aiken. *Tract*—Wesley Smith, J. Hollingshead, J. Conner. *Bible*—Reverends T. M. Hudson, G. W. Dennis, J. S. Wakefield. *Pittsburgh Christian Advocate*—S. P. Woolfe, S. Bracken, J. D. Knox, A. Petty, R. S. Hogue, D. S. Wakefield, W. W. Roup, W. Brown, J. C. Russell. *Parsonages*—W. F. Lauck, J. H. Rogers, J. M. Carr, G. W. Cranage, D. M. Hollister, S. Lemmon, J. A. Miller, J. N. Pierce, G. G. Walters. *Publication of Minutes*—Secretaries. *State of the Country*—T. M'Cleary, T. C. M'Clure, C. H. Edwards, E. Birkett, W. Darby, John Grant, S. Y. Kennedy, A. H. Thomas. *Sunday School*—The Officers of the Sunday-School Society. *Temperance*—G. W. Baker, E. Hingely, Samuel Crouse. *Post Offices*—J. P. Saddler, J. W. Weaver, James Hollingshead. *Public Worship*—J. L. Deens, J. Moffit, J. C. Taylor. *Centenary Board*—L. S. Keagle, H. S. White, D. B. Campbell. *Missions*—The Presiding Elders. *Bethel Cause*—T. Storer, J. R. Rooller, J. Shane, M'Intyre. *To Procure and Place a U. S. flag on the Church During the Sitting of Conference*—E. B. Griffin, M. M'K. Garrett, and J. Shaw. *Pastoral Address*—Robert Hopkins, R. Boyd, S. R. Brockunier.

THE SPRING ELECTIONS.

Union Triumphs.

The Spring elections in the boroughs and townships transpired yesterday, and in every district that we heard from, the Union Republican ticket was elected. But little general interest was manifested in the elections, although local questions gave a zest to the proceedings at some of the polls. The following are the successful tickets in the boroughs named:

SOUTH PITTSBURGH.—Burgess, William H. Barker; Justice of the Peace, Thomas Carson; Council, John Slicker and Sidney J. Brauff, for three years, and H. Este and Leon Brennaman for one year; School Directors, Jonathan Brauff, James Crady, James M. Neely; Assessor, Thos. Cassady; Assistant Assessors, Johnathan Braff, B. Maloy; Constable, Thomas Cassady; Judge of Elections, Henry Geohring; Inspector, Jonathan Brauff; Auditor, Anderson Dalley. Burgess Barker received a majority of some fifty votes, while the balance of the ticket was elected by an average majority of forty.

BIRMINGHAM.—Burgess, W. C. Aughinbaugh; Council, First Precinct, S. P. Pears, Jas. Reddick; Second Precinct, Frederick Taudle, Jas. Beck. School Inspectors, Alexander N. McGunigle, John Gallagher. Assessor, George A. Powell. Assistant Assessors, Alexander McLean, August Krein. Constable, M. B. Hartzell. Judge of Elections, First Precinct, James McDonald; Second Precinct, William Graham. Inspectors of Election, First Precinct, David Aughinbaugh; Second Precinct, Thos. Bishop.

In East Birmingham, the entire Union Republican ticket was elected. C. Feld, Democrat, was elected Constable, there being no opposition to him.

Interesting Case Decided.

In the District Court recently, a very novel and interesting case was decided, in which the parties were husband and wife, James and Margaret Carson. The parties were married in Ireland in 1832 or 1833, the wife being very young and the husband some forty-five years of age. They came to this country in 1842, the husband having some $1,000 in his possession. After living at various places they came to this city in 1863, where the wife deposited a small sum for the maintainance of her husband, with instructions to send him to the Poor House when the fund was expended. The evidence showed that the wife ruled the husband, and managed the affairs of the household, collecting every dollar of his earnings and retaining her own; that she purchased some property in her own name, using her husband's money in the purchase, which she afterwards sold for nearly $6,000, the old man joining in the deed. It was also shown that Carson was never consulted in real estate transactions, a brother-in-law of his wife, named Scott, having usurped the old man's place with his family. From the evidence before the auditor appointed to distribute the money paid into Court, the auditor found that there was a gift from James Carson to his wife, that he was competent to transact business, and that no fraud had been shown on the part of Mrs. Carson. Counsel for Carson excepted to these findings, and the Court sustained the exceptions. The Court decided that but one hundred dollars of the wife's money had gone into the land, and that having received $4,000 (including personal property) she was amply secured; that there was no evidence of a gift, and that if there had been, a gift of the whole estate to the wife, by her husband, was not a reasonable provision for her, and would not be sustained. The result is that James Carson receives about $3,000. The case goes to the Supreme Court.

Proposed Office of Fire Marshal.

We have already noticed the introduction of a bill in the Legislature, providing for the appointment of a Fire Marshal of Allegheny county. The bill authorizes the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas to appoint, on the fourth Monday of March of each year, a Fire Marshal for the county, at a salary of $1,000 per annum, subject to removal for cause, the said appointee to give bonds in $10,000, and to subscribe to an oath, for the faithful discharge of his duty. The duties of the Fire Marshal are to attend all fires occurring in the county; to prevent the destruction of property by fire or pillage; and the bill empowers him to call upon any policeman or fireman to effect the same. He is required to ascertain the cause of all fires, and the value of property injured or destroyed thereby, whether it was injured or not, and if so for what amount, by whom effected, for whose benefit, and by whom the risk was taken; the names and places of residence of the owner or owners, and of all parties interested in the property injured or destroyed, and the nature and amount of such interest. If any property has been wilfully fired, the Marshal is to have and exercise magisterial powers to issue warrants, take evidence, take bail or commit for trial. Persons refusing to aid the marshal when called on by him, and to be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by fine and imprisonment. The Marshal shall keep an office in the city, when the results of his investigations shall be open to the public, and he shall, on the fourth Monday of March in each year, make a report in writing, to the Court of Common Pleas of the proceedings of his office during the year preceding his report.

Fourth Ward Allegheny.—The enrolled men of the Fourth Ward, Allegheny, will held a mass meeting this evening, at the house of E. F. A. Frandbahn, on Chestnut street, for the purpose of taking measures towards filling the quota of the Ward under the President's last call. The citizens of this Ward have very creditably filled their quotas under the previous calls, and now patriotically propose to do likewise under the last one.

Location of the Sanitary Fair.

Messrs. Editors: The *Chronicle* of this evening, announces that the location of the Sanitary Fair buildings is to be in Allegheny City. Whilst we have no *objection* to any locality, we deem it important that the best site should be selected. And hence, we earnestly appeal to the Committee to reconsider their action.

The public School House of the Fourth Ward, is situated on the corner of Penn street and Cecil alley. Our Ward would cheerfully surrender the use of the building for the Committees, &c. Adjoining above it, are lots *unoccupied*, except for timber yards—a space of one hundred and twenty feet in front, extending from Penn to the Allegheny river, a distance of *four* hundred and twenty feet. The Young Men's Mercantile Library building adjoins, and the street railways from Manchester, Allegheny, and Citizen's railway depots are within a few yards of this point. Let us have this place, central to both cities and adjoining boroughs, and the success of the patriotic enterprise will be more than successful.

Albums.—To get them at low prices, call and examine the elegant stock opposite the Postoffice.

Carte de Visites.—500 different kinds of card photographs at 75 cents per dozen and upwards at Pittock's.

Lady's Friend, for April, just received at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

Soldiers' Pocket Albums, Folios, Pocket Books, &c., at Pittock's.

Arthurs' Magazine, for April, at Pittock's; opposite the Postoffice.

All the Dime Books at Pittock's.

Wife's Secret, Annie Warleigh's Fortune, Hard Cash, and other late publications at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

Demorest's Fashions, for the Spring season, at Pittock's.

Harper's Weekly, Independent, Clipper, and other weeklies for the week, at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

Card photographs of Tom Thumb and party, only 50 cents each, at Pittock's.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

NO BANKRUPT LAW

Scarcity of Sailors.

APPROPRIATIONS TO TERRITORIES.

Reasons of Mr. Corwin's Return.

Gen. Wm. F. Smith in the Senate.

NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

Important Decision by Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

TAXING GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Arrest of a Clerk for Forgery.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

Telegraphic Correspondence of Commercial,

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1864.

Probable Postponement of the Bankrupt Bill.

Although Mr. Jenks, chairman of the committee on the subject, has been authorized to report a bankrupt law, there is reason to believe that a majority of the committee are in favor of postponing the bill till next session. It is probable that the chairman, although himself of a contrary opinion, will recommend such postponement himself. There is no expectation that the House will overrule the committee on this point.

Five Thousand Sailors Wanted.

Thirty-two vessels of war are now waiting for crews in the Atlantic ports, and two more on the Pacific coast. Five thousand sailors are needed at this moment. No transfers have been actually made from the army to the navy, under the orders issued in pursuance of the enrollment act.

Case of Judge Miller of Wisconsin.

The Judiciary Committee of the House decided this morning that there are no valid grounds for the impeachment of Judge Miller, of Wisconsin.

Examination of Army Officers.

The House Military Committee agreed to-day, to report back the Senate bill for the examination of paymasters, quartermasters and commissaries.

Territorial Appropriations.

The bill reported from the House Committee on Territories appropriates $40,000 each to the territories of Colorado, Nevada, Dacotah, Idaho and Arizona, for the erection of Capitol and Penitentiary buildings, and $2,500 each for Public Law Libraries.

Doubtful Whether M. Mercier will ever Return.

It is considered extremely doubtful here whether M. Mercier, now in Paris, will ever return as French minister.

Minister Corwin.

Minister Corwin will return from Mexico in the Fall, in consequence of the declining health of his wife.

Gen. W. F. Smith.

Gen. Wm. F. Smith was unanimously reported for confirmation by the Military Committee to-day, but one Senator objecting to its immediate consideration. It went over under rules.

National Bank Notes.

Proofs of National Bank notes of the denominations of twenty, fifty and one hundred dollars have been received by the Comptroller of Currency. The engraving is pronounced superior to any heretofore executed in this country. The back forms historical pictures of the landing of the Pilgrims, Declaration of Independence and Smith and Pocahontas; historical vignettes on face: Battles of Lake Erie and Concord, and Washington crossing the Delaware.

Important Internal Revenue Decision.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that holders of United States Securities will be assessed for an income tax of one and one-half per centum upon the income derived from such securities, where the interest upon such securities is paid in gold. The amount actually received is to be treated as derived from such securities. If the gold is subsequently sold at a premium, the amount of profit thus realized must be returned as the income from business, and the tax will be three or five per centum as the case may be.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

The Condition of the Union Prisoners at Salisbury, N. C.

A. D. Richardson writes from the prison at Salisbury, N. C., that the one hundred and fifty citizen prisoners confined there, and also a number of army hostages, including Captain Reed, of the 3d Ohio, are all in good health, and are tolerably well treated.

The Tax Law,

The Sub-Committee are busily engaged perfecting the tax law, which will be reported to the Ways and Means Committee next week. Five per cent. advalorum is likely to be imposed on malt. The taxes on the different classes of tobacco may be doubled, except cigars, which will have to taxed more heavily.

Promotions Confirmed.

A large number of promotions in the regular army was confirmed in the Executive Session to-day.

The following of western interest was also confirmed: Assesssor of Internal Revenue, Edward Maguire, of the Second District of Tennessee. Assistant Quartermasters with the rank of captain—Elisha L. Wadsworth, of Illinois; Chas. H. Peck, of Michigan; Thomas McCall of the 32d Iowa; L. R. Coffin, of the 1st Virginia; Jno. Power, of Pennsylvania. Additional Paymasters—Maj. H. T. Hale, of the 6th Wisconsin cavalry; Oscar Adams, of Michigan; Abraham Beeler, of Illinois; Major John F. Warden, of the 17th Iowa Volunteers, Daniel L. Case, of Michigan.

The National Intelligencer Job.

In the House, nearly the whole day was consumed in discussing the *National Intelligencer* job, which was finally laid on the table by twenty of a majority. The result is due, principally, to Arndonis' able exposition of the same job and the corrupt influence sought to be used for it. Two years ago, Mr. Washburne shewed that no contract had been made with Gales & Seaton, as alleged by the friends of the measure. The only Republican who voted against laying it on the table, was Mr. Moorhead. Mr. Spalding spoke for it, but did not vote, and Mr. Ashley changed his vote from the negative to the affirmative, because Mr. Spalding did not vote. After the result was announced, the Democrats commenced fillibustering to defeat the usual motion to reconsider and lay on the table, and finally left the House without a quorum.

The Bill Freeing the Wives and Children of Negro Soldiers.

The Senate will pass the bill under discussion to-day, freeing the wives and children of slaves who enlist, but probably without the compensation clause in any shape. Other business having, however, intervened, the bill may not come up for some days.

Elected Colonel in the Regular Army.

John P. Sanderson was nominated for Colonel of the 18th Regular infantry today, and selected, by the Senate.

Arrest of a Clerk in the Fifth Auditor's Office.

Thomas Story, a Clerk in the Fifth Auditor's office, formerly of Indianapolis, has been arrested and lodged in the County Jail, for forging Treasury certificates. Story has confessed to forgeries amounting to $10,000. The discovery was made by one of Col. Baker's detectives.

Statement Contradicted.

The statement in the New York *Herald* that Col. Baker made a report exonerating Henderson, warrant clerk of the Treasury Department, is untrue. The report recommends that the case is laid before the Grand Jury.

ARKANSAS ELECTION RETURNS.

Free State Constitution Adopted.

Great Unanimity.

TERMS OF PRESIDENT'S AMNESTY PROCLAMATION ACCEPTED.

Union State Officers Chosen.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM OF THE PEOPLE.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

&c., &c., &c., &c.,

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., March 18.—Partial election returns from eleven counties give more votes than the whole number required by the President's proclamation to replace Arkansas in the Union. Other counties will be heard from to-day, three of which will give fully five thousand more votes. The new State constitution, passed by the late convention, has been almost unanimously ratified, there being, so far, only one hundred and thirty-seven votes against it. Arkansas is thus declared a free State in the Union by the voluntary action of her own citizens. Gov. Isaac Murphy and the whole State ticket is elected. The guerrilla bands made violent threats, notwithstanding which the citizens were firm in their resolve to vote the State back into the Union, many going to the polls at the imminent risk of their lives. The military authorities used every exertion to protect voters.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1864.

SENATE.—The House bill to provide for carrying mails to foreign ports was called up by Mr. Collamer, and, after amendments passed.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill to promote enlistments, and for other purposes. He made a speech in support of his amendment to the original bill, as a substitute for it, which frees the wife and children of colored recruits. The other portions of the original bill had been provided for in past legislation.

Considerable debate ensued on this amendment and another giving compensation to loyal masters of the above.

The Senate amendatory homestead bill passed.

The debate on the substitute of Mr. Wilson to the bill promoting exlistments occupied nearly the whole of the session.

Mr. Conness moved to recommit the bill to the Military Committee.

Without disposing of the enlistment bill the Senate moved to adjourn till Monday, and went into executive session.

HOUSE—The House engaged in the consideration of the proposition to pay for certain books heretofore delivered by Gales & Seaton, involving the question of contract.

The House passed to the consideration of the Senate bill to facilitate entries to soldiers under the Homestead bill.

The Termination of the Reciprocity Treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The House Committee on Commerce have agreed upon, and authorized to be reported when that shall be again called up, a joint resolution authorizing and requiring the President to give notice to the Government of Great Britain that it is the wish and intention of the Government of the United States to terminate the recipocity treaty made with Great Britain for the British provinces at the expiration of ten years from the time the treaty went into operation, viz: September 1854, to the end that the treaty may be abrogated, as soon as it can be done under the provisions thereof, unless a new convention shall be concluded before that time between the two governments by which the provisions shall be abrogated or so modified as to be mutually satisfactory to to both government; and the President is also authorized to appoint three commissioners, by and with the consent of the Senate, for the revision of the treaty, and to corner with other commissioners, duly authorized therefor, whenever it shall appear to be the wish of the government of Great Britain to negotiate a new treaty between the two governments and the people of both countries, based upon the true principles of reciprocity and for the removal of existing difficulties.

Cairo Items.

CAIRO, March 18.—The steamer Continental left New Orleans on the 10th inst., and arrived here with the 12th Wisconsin, and 11th and 15th Iowa veteran volunteers. The 12th Wisconsin disembarked here. The other regiments go to St. Louis without debarkation. An expedition composed of three brigades started from Vicksburg just before the Continental left. The 16th army corps also left for the South—destination unknown.

Gen. Lee's rebel cavalry, which followed Gen. Sherman's expedition on its return, had returned to the interior.

New Orleans papers of the 10th and Memphis papers of the 16th have been received. They contain no news of general interest.

The Memphis *Bulletin*, of the 11th, says: The increased revenue tax of two cents per pound, with the amount of stock on hand, and the reported weakness of the northern market was much depressed.

The Cotton market closed last evening with a decline of 4 cents on the previous rates. There were no sales reported, but prices may be stated at 60@61c. for middlting to strictly ditto, and 62@63c. for good middling.

The large quantities of forage coming into Cairo is being examined by the Government inspectors on account of the adulteration and inferiority of quality.

The Case of Col. Sanderson.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—A Washington special to the New York *Commercial* stating that the Military Committee of the Senate refused to recommend for promotion, Col. Sanderson, to the command of the 13th regulars, because of proof of his cowardice at Chickamauga, was telegraphed west last night. Col. Sanderson is Provost Marshal of this department, and as an act of justice to a deserving officer, Gen. Rosecrans authorizes the statement that he has no knowledge that such a charge was ever made against Sanderson, and if made he believes it unfounded in truth—that so far as his personal observation went Sanderson conducted himself in such a manner as entitled him to special mention in his (Rosecrans) special report of the battle of Chickamauga.

The Late Fight at Yazoo City.

CAIRO, March 17.—The hospital steamer R. C. Wood, from Vicksburg and Memphis, arrived with 349 sick and wounded troops. She left this morning for St. Louis. Eight died on the way. The estimated force of the enemy at the recent fight at Yazoo City was five thousand, with four pieces of artillery. We had two stern wheel gunboats there, but they could render no assistance without endangering our own forces. The 8th Louisiana, colored, lost eighty killed, wounded and missing. The 1st Mississippi cavalry lost fifty wounded. Nine out of eighteen officers of the 8th Louisiana were wounded.

Arrival of the Steamer Corsica.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The steamer Corsica arrived from Harmonja and Nassau.

The blockade runner Lucy, and the A. D. Vance, had arrived from Wilmington.

The Russian frigate Persecklet, had sailed from Nassau for St. Thomas.

Departure of Regiments.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The 14th New Hampshire regiment left to-day for New Orleans.

The 11th Indiana was received to-day by the City Gvernment, and will leave for their homes to-morrow.

From Boston.

BOSTON, March 17.—The prize steamer Mary Ann arrived. She has 250 bales of cotton on board.

Chicago Market.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CHICAGO, March 18, 1864.

LIVE HOGS 10@15c higher; sales at $6@7 60—chiefly at $6 75@7 35.

BEEF CATTLE—The market is steady for prime qualities, but 15@20c lower on medium grades.

PROVISIONS firm; sales of mess pork at $20@20 50; sweet pickled hams 12@12¼c.

LARD is selling at 11¾@12¼c.

WHISKY lower; sales at 83@85½c, closing dull.

WHEAT ½c higher; sales of No. 1 at $1 14@1 14½, and No. 2 at $1 03@1 09½.

CORN—Old corn firm at 87@88c; new corn 1c higher, with sales of No. 1 at 84@85c, and No. 2 at 78c.

OATS ½c higher, and active at 61¼c for No. 1.

RYE—Prime, $1@1 01.

BARLEY dull; sales of No. 2 at $1 17.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 18, 1864.

COTTON—Has a declining tendency. Sales of 1,500 bales at 72½@73c.

FLOUR—Heavy. Sales 95,000 bbls at $6 30@6 45 for State, $7 10@7 15 for Ohio, and $6 85@7 40 for Southern.

WHEAT—Steady. Sales 50,000 bush $1 42.

CORN—Steady. Sales 2,400 bush at $1 30.

PORK—More active at $23 50@23 62.

LARD—Quiet.

WHISKY—Steady at 92@92¾c.

SUGAR—Quiet; Muscavado 13¼@14¾.

COFFEE—Dull.

MOLASSES—Firm.

RICE—Quiet.

NAVAL STORES—Heavy.

PETROLEUM—Declined 1@2c under the tax uncertainty, and no business doing. Refined, free, offered at 61c.

FREIGHTS—Dull; Flour 1s 3d.

Iron Foundry for Sale.

For sale, that valuable lot of ground, Iron Foundry and Warehouse, situated at the corner of Water and Grant streets, having a front of 180 feet on Water and Front streets, and 160 feet on Grant—the same property now occupied by Anderson & Phillips. Possession given April 1st, 1865. Apply on the premises, or to Bakewell, Pears & Co. mh15:1w

PIANOS.

REMOVAL.—On the 1st of April we will remove our MUSIC STORE to

53 Fifth street,

The house, at present, occupied by Messrs. KLEBER & BRO.

A fine assortment of

PIANOS,

on hand, presently, in

No. 51 Fifth street,

J. M. HOFFMAN & BRO.,

fe4 Sole Agents of Decker's Pianos.

BRADBURY'S CELEBRATED

PIANOS,

The most POWERFUL and ELEGANT toned strument manufactured in the country.

Also, Schomacker & Co. and Boardman & Gray's superior Pianos; and S. D. & W. H. Smith's Melodeons and Harmoniums. Warranted for 5 years.

WAMELINK & BARR,

St. Clair street, near Suspension Bridge.

A general assortment of Musical Goods constantly on hand. marl

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Washington, D. C., February 19, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the places and dates named below, viz:

At Mifflin, Pennsylvania, 300 Horses, Friday, 4th March.

At Williamsport, Penna., 300 Horses, Tuesday, 8th March.

At Altoona, Penna., 300 Horses, Friday, 11th March.

At New Brunswick, N. J., 300 Horses, Tuesday, 15th March.

At Easton, Penna., 300 Horses, Friday 18th March.

At Newark, N. J., 300 Horses, Tuesday; 22d March.

At Lebanon, Penna., 300 Horses, Friday, 25th March.

At Wilkesbarre, Penna., 300 Horses, Tuesday, 29th March.

These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the Cavalry service of the United States Army.

For road and farm purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses will be sold singly.

Sales begin at 10 a. m., and continue daily till all are sold.

Terms Cash, in U. States Treasury Notes only.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.
fe22:32t

DISSOLUTION.

The Firm of CLANEY, MESKIMEN & CO. has been dissolved this day by mutual consent, J. MESKIMEN having withdrawn from the firm.

W. M. CLANEY,
CHAS. A. SHAEFFER,
J. MESKIMEN.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 23, 1863.

In withdrawing from the above firm I cheerfully recommend my late partners to my friends and the public.

J. MESKIMEN.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 23, 1863.

We have this day associated with us in the Coal Business, HUGH CLANEY, Esq., under the name and style of W. M. & H. CLANEY & CO.

W. M. CLANEY,
CHAS. A. SHAEFFER,

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 13, 1863.

W. M. & H. Claney & Co.,

Shippers and Dealers

IN COAL, COKE, EASTERN AND COMMON LIME, FIRE BRICK, FIRE CLAY, TILE PLASTER AND CEMENT.

All orders left at our Yards,

Nos. 523 & 697 Liberty St., Pittsburgh.

And Corner of Anderson street and South Common, and 325 Leacock street, ALLEGHENY, will receive prompt attention.

Terms—CASH. de29:tf

ALBUMS,

ALBUMS,
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POCKET,

The Daily Commercial.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

List of Local Stocks and Securities.

REPORTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 4TH ST.

STOCKS.	Par	Val.	Last Sales.
Bank of Pittsburgh	$	50	$ 88
Exchange Bank		50	68½
Merchants' & Manufac. Ba.		50	56½
Mechanics' Bank		50	68¼
Allegheny Bank		50	67½
Citizens' Bank		50	61@61½
Iron City Bank		50	63¼
Iron City Trust Co		50	54½
Manchester Savings Bank		50	49¼
Birmingham Gas Co			31½
Citizens' Insurance Co		50	60
Western Insurance Co		42	53¾
Eureka Insurance Co		50	48
Mong. Insurance Co		32	32½
Allegheny Valley R. R.		50	10
Western Pennsylvania		50	—
Pittsburgh & Conns. R. R.		50	9¼
do interest bearing			12
Pittsburgh and Steubenville		50	13½
Monongahela Nav. Co		50	46¾
Allegheny Insurance Co		25	27¾
Peoples Insurance Co		25	28¾
Pittsburgh Gas Co		50	86
Mass Mining Co	$		5½
Northwestern Mining Co		7 05	13
Great Western "		1 00	5
Ducotan "			5
Pitts. and Boston "		5 55	83
National "		5 50	31
North Cliff "		2 50	7
Bay State "		1 25	29¾
Central "		4 35	40
Isle Royal "		16 10	27
Minnesota "		3 60	86½
Aztec "			6
BONDS.			
Allegheny Co. Compro. 5s	$		80¼
Pittsburgh " 5s			75
Pitts. Municipal 6s			90
Allegh'y Co. to (R. R.) with back coupons			95
Pittsburgh (to R. R.) with back coupons			90
Pitts. & Conn. R. R. mort. 6s			81
A. V. R. R. 1st mortgage 7s			105
Allegh'y Co. Bounty Bonds			90
Alleghany City 4's			67
Pitts. and Steubv			

New York Stock Market.

Reported by telegraph especially for the Daily Commercial, by GALLAHER & BRO., *Bankers, No. 18 William street, New York.*

NEW YORK, March 18.

Gold	162¼	Terre H & Al, pref	59½
N. Y. Central	140	Tol & Wab'h, pref	80½
Erie	126	Ohio & Miss Cert.	60½
Erie, preferred	108¾	Canton Co	66½
Hudson River	157¾	Cumberland Coal	84
Harlem	143	Central Coal	95¾
Reading	142¾	Sandy river Coal	97½
Mich Cent	143	Quicksilver Min	
Mich S & N Ind	116¾	Long Coal Min	64
Illinois Cent	138½	Wyoming Valley	95
Cleve & Pitts	124	Quarts Hill	22
Clev & Toledo	146¼	Maraposa Min	39½
Chic & R I	125¾	Kirkland Marble	21
Chic & N W	63¾	Bucks	11½
P. Ft. W. & C	130¾	Chesapeak	15
Chic & Al, pf'd	98½	Nassau Copper	15½

—The passage of the gold bill will have a crushing effect upon the horde of speculators that have for the last two or three years been influencing the markets in every department of trade, and depreciating the government money. Were it not for this gambling in coin, "greenbacks" would be on a par with gold, backed as they are with the credit of our government pledged to their value, and the confidence of the people unshaken in the resources of the country. The New York *Tribune* congratulates the nation on the passage of this bill. It gives the Secretary of the Treasury authority to sell such gold as he may from time to time have on hand, after satisfying all demands for the payment of current interest and to form a sinking fund of one per cent. on the principal of the National Debt. We wish the Secretary had been entrusted with greater freedom of action; but the provision, restricted as it is, will prove more salutary. The Shylocks who have been speculating in National disasters and betting down the Public Credit, will henceforth navigate a sea beset with reefs and tornadoes. They will know that the Treasury, which is their natural enemy, is armed with power to give blows where it formerly could but passively receive them; they will feel that they play a hazardous game, and will study caution or be taught it. He who needs Gold will buy it, as he who has it to spare will sell it, for its current market price; but he who seeks gain through the depression of the National Credit—for this is exactly the sum and substance of a sale of Gold that the seller does not own, deliverable 30 or 60 days hence at a stipulated price—will be very likely to come to grief. So we hope and believe.

—As many suppose there will be no Gold to sell under this bill, we append the following remarks of Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, in the Senate on the 10th inst.:

Mr. Sherman—The subject of the disposition of the accumulated gold in the Treasury has been so frequently discussed in conversation that I did not desire to occupy the time of the Senate in making any statement in regard to it unless required to do so by some Senator for his information.

The difficulty grows out of the law of 1862, which requires all duties on imported goods to be paid in gold, and that the interest on the bonded debt should be paid in coin. Under this process there has been accumulated in the Treasury of the United States upwards of twenty million dollars in gold. There is no proper mode in which it can be paid out under the existing law except in payment of the interest on the public debt. I have a statement before me now, showing the amount in the Treasury, over and above all outstanding drafts for coin, to be to-day, $19,670,479 91. There is more in the Treasury, but it is either drawn against or set apart for particular purposes under the law. The estimated receipts of coin from this date to July 1, 1864, upon the basis of the receipts of the last month or two is $22,272,175, making an aggregate of gold on hand and to be received of $41,942,654.91. The whole amount that will be paid under existing laws for interest on the public debts during that time, and including the first of July, is $20,849,199.92. Here is the statement as made at the Treasury Department:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 10, 1864.

Statement of outstanding loans, interest upon which is payable in coin during the current six months, ending July 1, 1864:

	Interest Principal. Due.	Amount of Interest.
7-30 notes, dtd Oct. 1864	375,650.00 Apr 1,	$3,152,711.52
5-2s, Feb. 25, '62 6 per ct.	510,776,450.00 May 1,	14,245,141.33
Loan of 1842, 6 per ct.	236,320.75 July 1,	7,089.62
Loan of 1847, 6 per ct.	9,415,250.00 July 1,	282,457.50
Loan of 1848, 6 per ct.	8,908,341.80 July 1,	267,250.25
Loan of 1850, 5 per ct.	8,461,000.00 July 1,	89,520.25
Loan of 1858, 5 per ct.	20,000,000.00 July 1,	500,000.00
Loan of 1860, 5 per ct.	7,022,000.00 July 1,	175,550.00
Feb. 3, 1861, 6 per ct.	18,415,000.00 July 1,	552,450.00
March 2, 1861, 6 per ct.	1,016,000.00 July 1,	30,480.00
July 17, 1861, 6 per ct.	51,651,500.00 July 1,	1,549,445.00
Total	$717,277,512.55	$20,849,199.92

Most of this, it will be seen, is payable on the 1st of May. The effect of this accumulation of gold in the Treasury is, that the Government hoards the gold, while at the same time it requires merchants to import ruinous goods into the country to go into the market and buy gold at the enhanced prices caused in a great measure by the accumulation of gold in the Treasury.

As an important fact bearing on this measure, I will remark that there now in the banks in the city of New York an accumulation of $21,188,034 in gold. No price that can be put upon gold would withdraw this reserve from the banks. They keep it as a reserve. The consequence is that $40,000,000 in gold is now hoarded in the city of New York, withdrawn from the ordinary channels of commerce and trade, while at the same time the United States demands of its customers the payment of not less than $300,000 a day in gold.

—We do not know how much gold Mr. Chase may feel obliged to retain to meet the requirements of Mr. Hurlburd's amendment, but we will roughly estimate it at ten millions; and then we judge that he may safely sell ten millions between this and the 1st of July, at such times and in such sums as he shall judge expedient. And that, we trust, will prove a terror to evil-doers in Wall street and elsewhere.

—The Directors of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad have decided to put the road between Connellsville and Cumberland, immediately under contract, and proposals for the construction of the same are now invited. The business on the part of the road already finished, continues to increase beyond even the most sanguine expectations—the receipts for the four months ending the 1st of March, 1864, exceeding those of the corresponding four months of the previous year, $83,135 50. This shows an increase of nearly 64 per cent, and will give our readers some idea of what the road would do were its eastern connection complete. We noticed a sale of several thousand shares of its stock in the Eastern market at 12. This is quite a low figure, but not as low as the Fort Wayne was a little over a year ago, and yesterday it was selling at 131, and its friends are confident that an arrangement will be made by which the large earnings of the Company will be used for dividends, and, as a compensation, the bonds of the Company are to be extended to a very remote date, which would give them new value with investing parties. Thus the immense earnings of the road will place the stock in the very front rank of railway securities, and make it a most profitable investment. Cleveland and Pittsburgh has also improved in price, selling yesterday at 124.

—The excitement about mining prospects in Idaho is increasing in all parts of the country, especially in the West, where companies are being formed for emigrating in the spring with all the hands and equipments necessary for extensive operations. Five steamers, owned by the Idaho Steam Packet Company, are advertised to leave La Crosse, Wisconsin, on the 5th proximo, direct for the Idaho Gold Mines. Their route will be down the Mississippi and up the Missouri and Yellow Stone rivers, and they are expected to arrive in the vicinity of the mines in thirty days from the time of their departure. Capt. Fiske, U. S. A. ment in that territory, states it as his opinion that $25,000,000 of gold has been mined during the last eighteen months in the vicinity of Bannock City and Virginia City, the two principal settlements.

NEW FIVE PER CENT. BONDS—Plates for printing the new five per cent. bonds are nearly ready, and the Secretary will probably be ready to commence their sale by the middle of April.

Tallow in New York.

The demand is good, and the arrivals moderate: sales of 145,000 lbs at 12 7/16@12 9/16 for Western, 12¼c for Eastern and Washington, and 12 5/16@12 9/16c for city.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Friday, March 19, 1864.

Business yesterday was dull in all its various details, the demand for the leading articles being restricted to small operations to meet the wants of the local trade. Prices generally were firm, and in most cases tending upward. The weather was changeable; it rained, snowed, and blew almost a gale. Towards evening there was a fair prospect of a good old-fashioned snow storm. On the landing business has fallen off. This may be attributed to the scarcity of boats, more than to the want of freights. Our latest Cincinnati dispatches inform us that we may soon expect a supply of boats, a number now being on the way. The Julia, from Louisville, had a fine lot of miscellaneous freight. She will return to that port at 4 o'clock P. M. to-day. The Major Anderson arrived with a moderate cargo, having discharged 250 tons on the way. She will return to Cincinnati at noon to-day. The Paragon was receiving a good share of freight. She will cut loose to-day for Cincinnati. The Onio had all her engagements made for Nashville, but would most probably be detained until to-day. On the Allegheny wharf we noticed a good deal of activity. The receipts of oil by the river yesterday amounted to 3,522 barrels, of which amount 1,136 barrels were refined. The Cottage and Advance arrived. The Echo No. 3 departed. Among the sales we note the following, viz:

FLOUR—We have nothing new to notice either as regards prices or demand. The sales were confined to small parcels from store to meet the wants of the local trade, although the supply on hand is not large it is sufficient for all present demand. Among the sales we note as follows: 180 bbls extra at $6.25@6.40 ₱ bbl; extra family $8.75, $7@7.37½, according to quality. The principal demand was for the best brands. The exports East have fallen off.

SALT—The market was dull, with more sellers than buyers; 250 bbls was disposed of at $2.20 ₱ bbl.

BUTTER—The market was steady with a good local demand, and the supply being barely sufficient to meet the wants of the home market. Among the sales we note 20 pkgs assorted, at prices ranging from 32, 34 and 36c ₱ lb, as per quality.

OATS—The demand is improving and prices for certain descriptions are advancing. Oats—We note sales 700 bush. to arrive, at 80c. Sales 400 do from store at 85c. Sales 1,000 do terms withheld. Wheat was only in moderate demand. Prices were unchanged. A few parcels that arrived by wagon, were disposed of at: Red, $1 80; White, $1 40 ₱ bushel. Corn—Buyers have the advantage. We quote nominally at $1 08@1 10. A large lot would not command these figures. Barley was inactive. The sales were few and far between. Spring, $1 25@1 28; Fall, $1 48@1 50.

HAY was firm. All parcels offered found ready purchasers at $33@36 ₱ ton. The demand exceeded the supply.

BEANS are unchanged as regards prices or demands. Sales of 50 bushels small white at $2 50 @2 70 ₱ bush.

EGGS were scarce. Prices rule high. Sales of 5 bbls at 25@28c.

DRIED FRUIT was in fair request. Among the sales were 100 bush apples at 9@9½c ₱ lb, and 100 bush peaches at 16c. The demand for some days was steady; supply moderate.

CHEESE—The stock on hand is not large. The sales were regular, viz: 46 boxes English dairy, 15c; 40 do W. R., 14½@15c.

BACON—The market continues very firm with a large local demand. The stock in first hands is rapidly disappearing. We note sales of shoulders, 6,000 lbs at 10¼@10½c; some demanding an extra ¼c; sides, 4,000 lbs was disposed of at 12c; Hams; sales of 5,000 lbs Plain, at 13¾@14c; Sugar Cured Hams; sales of 12 tierces at 15c. The article was very choice. Other sales were made at 14¾c.

WHISKY—The market was steady with a good local demand. Sales of 30 bbls City rectified at 90c.

GROCERIES—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The local demand was fair. Prices are unchanged.

SEEDS—The market is beginning to rule dull. The demand has fallen off. Prices are unsettled; Clover, $7,75@8,00.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Saturday, March 19, 1864.

The oil trade yesterday exhibited more activity than the previous day. The sales were more liberal, especially of Crude. Prices, however, were unchanged. The receipts since our last, by the river, were large, amounting to about 3,000 barrels, of which about 1,200 barrels were Refined. The total for March were 22,152 barrels. These figures are correct and can be relied on. We notice that, during the past week, parcels for the West have been shipped through direct from Oil City. During the past two days 371 barrels was consigned in that way. The rates for the various descriptions were as follows, viz:

Crude—Sales in bulk, packages returned, 20@21c, packages included 26c. Some dealers, as is always the case, were asking higher figures, but there was nothing to justify them. The sales were 1,500 bbls, to arrive, at 20c; packages returned; 20½c was offered and refused for 1,600 bbls. Sales of 800 bbls, packages included, at 26c; sales of 516 bbls, packages returned, at 21c; sales of 100 bbls, including packages, at 26c; other sales were reported at about the same range of prices.

Refined—There was a fair demand, but sales were only on a small scale—holders appeared to be firm; sales of 110 bbls, Free, a favorite brand, at 52½c; other sales were made below these figures, the brand was not so favored. Sales of 500 bbls, Bonded, at 40@42c, the latter figure for a choice article.

Benzole—Was dull, prices were too unsettled to quote correctly.

Imports of Oil Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

GOING EAST.

Lockhart & Frew, 215 bbls refined, Philadelphia.

Graff, McKee & Co, 104 bbls refined, Baltimore.

Brewer, Burke & Co, 111 bbls refined, Philadelphia.

Receipts of Oil Per Allegheny River.

Davis & Stewart, 90 bbls; Brewer, Burke & Co, 1,333 do; Richardson, Harley & Co, 467 do; J Haughey, 25 do; R Ashmith, 21 do; Clarke & Co, 141 do; D S Duncan, 291 do; W H Byrane, 240 do; Penmock, Ball & Co, 288 do; A D Miller, 120 do; Dr Bag, 506 do.

Total number of barrels, 3,522, of which 1,136 barrels were refined.

New York Sugar and Molasses Market.

Sugar—The market for raw is quiet, but holders generally are very firm in their views, and still demand 13¾@14c for fair to good refining; sales sugar cured last at 700 hhds at 13¾@14¾c for Cuba, 14c for Porto Rico, and 14@15c for New Orleans, and 50 boxes Havana on private terms. Refined Sugars are also very firm and prices tend upward. By auction, 120 hhds New Orleans at 11¾@11¾c, 4 mos.

Molasses continues firm and there is a fair business doing; sales of 500 bbls New Orleans at 75@85c, and 50 hhds Cuba Muscovado on private terms. By auction, 100 bbls New Orleans at 73 @77c, 4 mos.

New York Tobacco Market.

Kentucky has been in but moderate demand, principally from manufacturers, and prices remain about the same. We note arrivals of new crop, composed chiefly of Lugs, which were sold at 9@9½c; a few lots of Leaf were received, but not enough to establish a quotation. The average quality of the receipts thus far has been fair, though here and there green and frosted leaves are met with. We quote old crop as follows: Light Leaf, Lugs, 12@12c; Low Leaf, 13@13c; medium, 15@15c; good to fine do, 18@22c; choice and selections, 25@26c; Heavy Western and Clarksville Lugs, 13@14c; Low Leaf, 15@17c; medium do, 19@20c; good to fine do, 21@24c; and choice and selections, 25@30c. Seedleaf is steady and fairly active at former quotations. Manufactured is quiet.

Foreign Commercial.—Per Arabia.

LIVERPOOL, March 5—Evening.

Cotton.—Sales to-day 4,000 bales, including 1,000 bales to speculators and exporters, the market closing flat at unchanged rates.

Breadstuffs.—The market is generally quiet and steady. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co, report: Flour downward and nominal. Wheat very dull and and easier, red western, 8s@8s9d; red southern 8s10d@9s, Corn downward; mixed, 28s6d@28s9d; white, 32s@33s.

Provisions.—The market is quiet and steady. Gordon, Bruce & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co., and others report: Beef steady. Pork firm. Bacon quiet and easier. Lard firm at 42s@43s. Butter firm: Tallow steady at 38s@41s.

Produce—Ashes are still advancing. Sugar active, and advanced 6d to 1s. Coffee firmer. Rice quiet and steady. Hemp has advanced 10s to 20s. Cod Oil—No sales. Linseed Oil firm at 87s. Rosin inactive. Spirits turpentine—sales small.

Petroleum—Boult, English & Brandon report: The market is quiet; Refined 1s 9d to 1s 10d per gallon; Crude nominal.

LONDON MARKETS (Baring)—Breadstuffs very heavy, and quotations are barely sustained. Iron quiet, Welsh Bars and Rails, £7 10s to £8; Scotch Pig, 57s 6d. Sugar active and advanced 6d. Coffee quiet and firm. Tea steady. Rice quiet and steady. Spirits Turpentine firmer at 58s to 86s. Petroleum quiet, Refined 1s 1d per barrel; Refined, 1s 10d per gallon. Tallow firm at 41s. Cod Oil quiet at 50s. Linseed Oil steady at 36s d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

March 5, p. m.—Consols for money 91¼@91½. American Securities.—The market is inactive. Illinois Central Railroad, 17@18 discount; Erie Railroad, 57¼@68; U. S. five-twenties, 63½; United States sixes, 64@66; Massachusetts fives, 85@87.

LATEST VIA QUEEENSTOWN.

[By Telegraph from Liverpool.]

Havre Cotton Market.—Sales of the week 4,000 bales. Tres ordinaire 360f; Bas 345f. Stock in port 34,000 bales. The market is very dull.

Boston Fish Market.

BOSTON, March 16.

Fish—The market for Codfish is steady, with a fair demand; the sales of medium and large, including all kinds have been $6 25@7; and small are selling at $5 50 ₱ qtl loose, and $6 ₱ qtl packed. In Hake there have been sales at $5 ₱ qtl loose, and $3 50 ₱ qtl packed. In Pollock there have been sales at $4 ₱ qtl loose. Mackerel continue to sustain very full prices and have been in very fair demand; the sales have been at $16 50@16 ₱ bbls for No. 1, including shore and bank; $11 50@12 for No. 2, large; $10 50 for No. 2 medium; $10@30 50 for large, and $7 50 for medium No. 3. In Alewives there have been sales at $6 ₱ bbl. Pickled Herring are in very demand. In Salmon no transactions, and prices are nominal.

New York Tea Sales.

Tea—The market rules firm, but the demand is less active. Sales of 10,000 half chests Oolong, 400 do in England order, 1,000 Powchong, 3,000 Green, 2,000 do in English order, and 400 Souchong. The Government contract was awarded as follows: 170 half chests Oolong at $1 08; 317 do do at $1 07; 299 do do $1 10; 163 chests Souchong, $1 11; 170 do, uncolored Japan, $1 11, and 6,000 lbs do do at $1 17.

New York Dry Goods Trade.

There has been some improvement in the tone of the market. The rise in the price of gold improved prices, but its fall again depressed them. However, considerable sales were effected during the buoyancy of gold. Cotton goods have been more active. Jobbers bought more freely. The stock of prints being light, in both first and second hands, the improved demand created much firmness in the market. The production is limited. Both bleached and brown shirtings and sheetings are in better request, and holders have advanced their prices. Drills are in demand for army purposes alone. Cottonades and Canton flannels are firm, but cotton jeans are lower. Stripes ticks, and denims are dull. Ginghams are in good request. Woolens of home production are dull. The few new and desirable styles of fancy cassimeres alone sell readily, and are steady in price. Delaines of good style are active, and prices without change. Satinets are dull. Fine black doeskins are wanted. Desirable styles of sockings are active, with a small stock. Trade in foreign goods is chiefly by auction. The sales last week were large and prices remunerative, notwithstanding the gold fluctuations. The rise in gold rather stimulated buyers. The demand for foreign fabrics, notwithstanding the high prices, is very great, and is increasing. The taste of the consumers runs largely in this direction. The shoddy rich, who number legion just now, must have the most costly articles, and must thus send their money abroad; and whatever stimulates the sending of gold abroad, tends further to enhance prices again. Dealers, however, are cautious, and only buy to supply immediate orders, which, however, are large. French worsted dress goods are very active, British dress goods less so, except for new styles. German and French woolens are dull. Black broadcloths are very firm, with a small supply. Black doeskins are scarce and wanted. Some fancy cassimeres also are sought for at firm prices. Scotch fancies and the better grades of melton are much wanted. There is not much doing in silk goods. Plain goods sell at good prices. Blacks have advanced. Choice fancy dress silks are firmly held, under a moderate demand. The trade for silk goods has hardly commenced, dealers waiting for expected offerings at auction. Ribbons are quiet and steady. The trade is yet to come.

PRINTS.			
Cohoco	25½	American	21@22
Pamno	23½	Amoskeag	21
Spragues	23½	Arnolds	20
Dunnell's	21@24	Duchess, B	17½@18¼
Manchester	21	London Mourning	21
Richmond	22	Philip Allen	20

GINGHAMS.			
Clinton	28	Glasgow	26½
Lancaster	27½	Hampden	25

BROWN SHEETINGS.			
Lawrence	42	Gilboa 4-4	29¼
Stark 4-4	42	Ozark 4-4	42
Appleton 4-4	42	James River 4-4	23½
Medford 4-4	41	Perkins, D	28
Indian Head	34½	Globe	34½
do do 4-4	42½	Old Dominion	34½
Massachusetts	28	Pepperell, E	35½
do 4-4	37½	do R	33½
Tremont	34	do W	33½
do 4-4	37½	do N	28¾
Cabot, A 4-4	42	Ind'n Orch'd, C	31
Atlantic, N	34	do do N	32½
do 4-4	30	do do BB	28½
do 4-4	42	do do I	26
Amoskeag 4-4	42	do do W	26
Laconia 4-4	42	Boat Mills, B	26
Shawmut 4-4	42	do do O	30
Amory 4-4	42	Dwight, I	26
Carrol 4-4	42	Bates, D	38
Awagon F 4-4	34	Portsmouth, P	17½

BLEACHED GOODS.			
N. York Mills 4-4	42½	Dwight 4-4	32
Wamsutta 4-4	42½	Bay Mills 4-4	37½
Bates 4-4	39	Wauregan	33
White Rock 4-4	39	do 4-4	40
Lonsdale 4-4	36	Waltham, X	31
Hills Sem Idem	31½	Aurora	22½
do do 4-4	35½	do 4-4	26½
Bartletts	31	Androscoggin	32
do 4-4	35	do 4-4	37½
James Mills	31	Red Bank	22
do do 4-4	33½	do W	26
Williamsville 4-4	41	Hamilton, Q	20
Dwight	28	Portsmouth, P	19

DENIMS.			
Amoskeag	62½	Otis	45
York	58	Jewett City	37½
Manchester	50	Providence	30
Eagle	42½	Falls	30
Oxford	42½		

STRIPED SHIRTINGS.			
Amoskeag	50	Whittenton	33
York	47½	Uncasville	38
Jewett City	35	Everett	35½

TICKS.			
Amoskeag A.C.A.	70	York, 32 inch	65
do A	63	Hamilton, Regular	50
do B	55	do D	40
do C	50	Pemberton XL	44
do D	47½	do AA	62½
York, 20 inch	60	Easton B	27½

CORSET JEANS.			
Amoskeag	40	Indian Orchard	27½
Laconia	40	Androscoggin	28½
Bates	39	Pepperell	38

BROWN DRILLS.			
Amoskeag	42½	Massachusetts	42½
Salmon Falls	42½	Indian Head	42½

LAWNS.			
Pacific, 1,200	25	Pacific, 1,400	26

DE LAINES.			
Manchester, dark	30	Hamilton, dark	30
Pacific, dark	30		

CARPETS.			
Lowell, 3 ply	$1 70	Crosby's Pat Tapestry Brussels	$1 65@1 75
do Super	1 35		
do Medium	1 25	New Eng. pat. 1 50@1 60	
Hartford, Ex 3 ply	1 80	Empire Mills	1 65
do Imp 3 ply	1 70	Belgrade	92½
do Super	1 35	Ingrain	55@75
do Medium	1 25		

New York Lead Market.

Pig Lead has been in good request at a slight concession in sympathy with Exchange; sales of 500 tons Soft Spanish at 11¾@11¾c in currency, and 7¼c in gold, and 200 do German, to arrive, at 6¾c, cash, payable in gold; Bar is steady at 13½c, and Sheet and Pipe at 14½c, cash.

The Tobacco Crop.

The tobacco crop is one of the greatest resources of this country for its foreign trade. Of this, in 1850, the North produced less than 7½ per cent. In 1863, in spite of the war, the crop has increased more than one-third—all in the North, except what is raised in Maryland and Kentucky—while the market price is higher than ever:

Tobacco crop in 1850	lbs.	199,722,655
Raised in Northern States	"	14,780,949
Northern crop in 1862	"	114,792,653
" 1863	"	267,302,777
Proportional increase for 1864	"	534,605,540

We are most decidedly opposed to the use of tobacco in every way, except to kill vermin. The figures above, however, show once more how perfectly independent we are of slave plantations.

Richmond Markets.

The city markets have been almost bare of meats and vegetables for a fortnight. The country people have evidently postponed their visits to the city until the approach of "All Fools's Day." A few shad, from North Carolina, have been brought to market this week and sold at $10@20 each.

The wood dealers have lately advanced their retail prices. Oak is selling at $41 per cord; pine $35, delivered.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

Daily sales of leaf tobacco at Morris & Chalfant's Warehouse—25 hhds, viz: 12 hhds new Mason County —2 at $6 80@6 85, 2 at $8 50@@8 75, 1 at $9 50, 1 at $9 50, 1 at $10 50, 1 $11 75, 1 at $13, 1 at $14 50, 1 at $16 25@16 75, 1 at $48 50; 6 hhds of New Kentuck, y viz: 1 at $10, 1 at $11 25, 3 at $12@12 50, 1 at $3 75; 7 hhds of Old Mason County Lugs, viz: 1 at $12 25, 1 at $13 25, 1 at $14 50, 1 at $16, 3 at $22 50.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.—F Sellers & Co, 50 tierces hams; J P Hanna & Co, 1600 pcs shoulders; Jas Gardner, 100 bbls flour; McCulloch, Smith & Co, 25 sks rags, 5 do paper; Fetzer & Co, 1 bbl butter; John R Neebaum, 7 bbls apples, 4 box do, 1 bbl eggs, 1 keg do, 1 box do; B J Hitchcock & Co, 25 bbls fish; Jas McLaughlin, 12 bbls apples; Hitchcock, McCreery & Co, 1 tce hams; Knox & Parker, 599 pcs sides; Bakewell, Pears & Co, 250 pigs lead; Shoemaker & Lang, 100 bbls flour; McCord & Co, 2 boxes furs; Sanitary Committee, 1 box; H Riddle 3 sks beans; Culp & Simpson, 199 sks oats; L H Voight 3 bbls green apples, 2 do dry; J Rhodes, 220 bags barley; McDonald & Arbuckle, 6 bbls dried apples; McClurken & Herron, 40 bbls flour; H Gerwig, 12 bales twine; Means & Co, 35 dozen brooms; Wm Haslage 15 do do; W Boards, 29 do do; Schriver & Lazear, 15 do do; Watt & Wilson, 25 doz buckets, 3 doz tubs; Lambert & Shipton, 11 doz tubs, 10 do w boards; J Moorhead, 3 cars pig metal.

Pittsburgh & Cleveland Railroad.—John I House, 25 half bbls he ring, 12 do w fish; J F Day & Co, 59 bdls spokes; Murtland & Connoe, 50 boxes tobacco; Atwell, Lee & Co, 15 do; Mare & Davidson, 65 bdls stocks; J I House, 20 boxes tobacco; C G Hussey & Co, 1 box copper; Thomas Arbuckle, 22 bales cotton; J A Mazurie, 2 cases cigars.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—B F Duncan, 68 bbls flour; Martin, Oliver & Brickle, 1 car iron; Spang & Co, 2 do do; Lewis Bailey & Dalzell, 2 do.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Zanesville.

PER JULIA—Clark & Co, 100 bbls flour, 111 pks sundries; J S Dilworth & Co, 5 pks eggs; Buell & Co, 45 bbls oil; J Toefe, 1 bag bacon; F Van Gorder, 3 bbls eggs; Fetzger & Armstrong, 116 oil barrels; Cook & Reid, 45 bbls apples, 109 bbls potatoes; L H Voigt & Co, 11 pks sundries, 98 sacks corn; Rider & Clark, 220 oil barrels; B Wagstaff; 12 pks; J Hagan, 238 sks c, 125 bis flour; W Bagaley, 5 bags clover seed; Singer, Nimick & Co, 1 box bolts; E B Godfrey; 3 pkg rags; W P Beck & Co, 50 bbls apples, 8 pkg dried apples; R E Sellers & Co, 14 cans, 2 kegs; Thomas Bell, 100 sacks corn; McBane & Anger, 23 bbls apples; Owner, 47 oil bbls; J S Liggett & Co, 83 flour bbls; R Dalzell & Co, 2 boxes tobacco; J C Penn, 2 kinds tobacco; Greene, 37 bbls apples, 164 sacks potatoes and corn; Fleming & Steele, 236 bbls apples, 2 pkgs dried apples; B Butler, 2 pkgs eggs.

Cincinnati.

PER MAJOR ANDERSON—Caldwell & Bro, 50 kgs lard; A Heazleton, 5 bbls oil; Simpson & Knox, 75 sks rags; Hall, Jon & Co, 2 bbls; Mercer & Davidson, 26 do hams; Howard & Co, 6 sacks rags; Klopper & Co, 71 pkgs furniture; Owner, 3 barrels; Ketcham, lot furniture; S Hiper, 1 chest; J Hoffner, 40 bbls hominy, 3 pkgs; Clarke & Co, 67 rolls leather, 15 bbls pork, 56 tres hams, 215 bales cotton.

WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE,
J. J. BENDER & Co.,
Have opened in Pittsburgh
A Wholesale Drug and Jobbing House,
No. 241 corner LIBERTY and WAYNE streets, opposite Union Passenger Depot,
And now offer for sale a general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, White Leads, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Glassware, &c.
Purchasers will find our stock at all times well assorted, and prices such as to give entire satisfaction. J. J. BENDER & Co.,
cor. Liberty and Wayne streets, Pittsburgh.
dec6:tf

RIVER MATTERS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF STEAMBOATS.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac, Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke, Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Peebles, Elizabeth.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke, Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac, Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Peebles, Elizabeth.

THE river last evening at twilight there were nine feet water in the channel, and about a stand. The weather was changeable.

CAPT. BEN JOHNSON'S new side-wheel steamer is attracting a good deal of attention, when completed she will be "one of them."

THERE are at this time five side wheel steamers being completed at our landing. Four of them are of the mammoth description.

CAPT. THOCKMORTON'S new hull has arrived from Shoustown. She will be completed with all possible dispatch.

THE new packet "Bayard," intended for the Elizabeth trade, is nearly completed. She will soon be ready to resume operations.

THE following steamers were advertised to leave Cincinnati for this port on Friday, viz: Lady Franklin, Mercury, Eclipse, Fanny and New York.

THE magnificent steamer Paragon, Captain Donnelly, is announced for Cincinnati on Saturday. This boat has the best of accommodations, and careful and experienced officers. Mr. A. J. McConnell, who has charge of the office, will see that passengers have the best of attention.

THE favorite packet "Julia," Captain Coulson, cuts loose to-day at 4 p. m., for Zanesville and all intermediate ports on the Muskingum. This boat has proved a general favorite with passengers and shippers. It could not well be otherwise so long as Coulson has command and Capt. J. C. McVay has charge of the office.

THE splendid passenger steamer "Major Anderson," Capt. C. A. Dravo, leaves to-day positively at noon. This boat has been the best of accommodations, having been built expressly for the passenger trade. Capt. Dravo is a general favorite, whilst the first clerk, Capt. A. Robinson has no superior in his department.

CINCINNATI.

The river has risen thirteen inches during the last twenty-four hours. There is twenty-six feet thence to Louisville, eleven feet in the canal, and nine feet in the Indiana chute over the Falls. The Lower Ohio is stationary, with fifteen feet from Portland to Cairo. There is ten feet in the Cumberland. There is seven feet in the Kanawha, and falling. The Kentucky river is in fine navigable condition from Shaker and Cogar's Landing to the mouth.

The Ohio No. 3, from Marietta, was the only arrival, outside of the daily packets. The Ohio brought a full cargo, including 400 bbls salt, 300 bbls oil, 55 tons iron and over 300 passengers. Among the latter we noticed a number of families emigrating to Oregon.

Capt. Wash. Honshall's new and splendid side wheel packet Telegraph, just completed for the Ashland, Ironton and Big Sandy mail trade, made a short trial-trip yesterday before coming down to the business levee. She performed most excellently, her speed showing that she will do honor to the fast name she bears.

The steamers Joseph Pierce and Muscatine have arrived from Pittsburgh.

The Emperor sunk her barge by colliding with the piers of the Clarksville bridge, and also knocked her own chimneys down.

The New York brought a fair trip from the Cumberland, including 700 bales of cotton for Pittsburgh.

The Lady Franklin and New York, for Pittsburgh; Ohio No. 3, for Marietta; Allegheny Bell No. 4